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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

PRESIDENT DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following documents accompanied President Davis's Message, published in our last:—

RICHMOND, 6th July, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

SIR—Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this government "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Captain Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals: that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not without grave discourtesy have made the newspaper statements above referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last; that proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors, as far as may be possible: and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation: some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgencies and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this government now requires me to state explicitly, that painful as will be the necessity, this government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannah, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man; and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the Savannah, an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, President,
and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

Another God-send.—On Tuesday night last, a Northern barque bound from Rio Janeiro to New York or some other Northern port, came ashore just under our guns at Hatteras Inlet, loaded with 6500 bags of Coffee, and has been taken possession of by our people.

Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Mr. Henry Risley, employed at one of the foundries in Wilmington, has been committed to jail for trial as a public enemy.

POWER OF A COMMON RIFLE.—The Tuscumbia (Ala.) Constitution says that a minnie ball, fired from a Mississippi rifle, at the distance of 50 yards, made a hole one third larger than itself through a steam boiler

DIED,

In this place, at the residence of Dr. B. W. Robinson, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, OLIVER PEARCE STARK, of the firm of Stark & Pearce, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Stark was one of our oldest merchants. He was born in the County of Dutchess, N. Y., and emigrated to this place about the year 1810. He has been very extensively engaged in business, and always maintained the character of a just and upright man. He was for years a consistent communicant of the Episcopal Church, and died in that faith, and we may well indulge the hope, that his sufferings are ended in the "reasonable, religious and holy hope" in which he lived and died. His latter days have been smoothed by a devotion and kindness, which all who know the fact cannot but admit, and which will surely reap a rich reward. He was universally respected. He has led for years a blameless life, and will be regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

In this place, on the morning of the 23d inst., GEORGE IRVING, infant son of Thos. J. & A. E. Jordan; aged 11 months and 10 days.

At Mary's Garden, in this county, on the 22d inst., JOHN DAVID, infant son of Hiram and F. C. Vickers, aged 15 months and 17 days.

At Laurinburg, July 17th, CATHARINE DOWNY, infant daughter of Neill A. and Christian D. Currie, aged 7 months and 22 days.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREEENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal*,
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 33-3m-pd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1861.

CROWDED.—We intended to say something about the wonderful Waterloo victory of our army at Manassas, and about the admirable message of President Davis, but on examination, find that our columns are already crowded. Let our reflections pass. These great matters speak for themselves, and we trust we may say without presumption or irreverence, GOD SPEAKS THROUGH THEM!

LATEST.—This morning's mail brought no Richmond or Petersburg papers—no mail north of Warsaw.

But we have a letter from Raleigh which gives some keenly interesting particulars. The body of the brave and lamented Col. Fisher has arrived at Raleigh in charge of some of his officers, from whom (we infer) the following facts were obtained:—

Col. Fisher's Regiment suffered a great deal. They were engaged in the battle with the New York Zouaves, whom it is said only two hundred escaped. Lieut. Col. Lightfoot of Fisher's regiment was wounded by a ball passing through his thigh. The Major (whose name we have not heard,) is missing. Originally, Dortch was Lieut. Col. and Lightfoot Major, but on the resignation of Dortch, Lightfoot was promoted and we have not seen the name of his successor as Major. It is said that 250 of Fisher's Regiment were killed or wounded.

300 of Col. McRae's regiment were in the battle, (we do not know what companies) and are said to have suffered dreadfully—not enough men left alive or unwounded to make a respectable company. Col. McRae was not in command (owing to his lameness of course.) Lieut. Col. Jones doubtless commanded.

Col. Kirkland's regiment arrived just as the enemy gave way, and possibly in time to engage in the pursuit.

We learn that there was still another N. C. regiment in the battle, but which it was is not known to our correspondent.

It had been reported in Raleigh that Capt. Yorke, of Fisher's regiment, was killed, and his wife came to Raleigh yesterday morning to meet his body. Instead of that she met friends bringing Col. Fisher's body, who told her of the safety of her husband and of his narrow escape, as follows: He was knocked down and stunned by the *windage* of a cannon ball. One of the enemy seeing this, rushed upon him to bayonet him; but he revived in time to seize his pistol and shoot the yankee. He seized the yankee's musket and rallied his men to the charge. Mrs. Yorke was yesterday the happy recipient of a letter from her husband *and of the said yankee musket*. Capt. Yorke is a small man, quite young, had been a Teacher in Wake county, (we think he is a native of Randolph,) and he and every member of his company had been Union men up to Lincoln's Proclamation. We have often heard of him as a glorious fellow.

Appearances seem to indicate, we think, that North Carolina did her full share of the work, and suffered her full share of the loss, in the glorious day at Manassas. If so, she does not appear, so far, to have received her full share of the credit.

VERY LATE FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter received in Raleigh from a Fayetteville volunteer in Co. H., dated the 22d, reports "all well."

It seems that instead of Gen. Patterson being a prisoner he is at Harper's Ferry waiting for Gen. Banks from Baltimore, whom he has ordered to join him, doubtless with all the force he can bring, and for a renewed attack upon Manassas. But Lincoln and Scott appear to have learned something from the Stone Bridge disaster and have ordered McClellan to the command instead of McDowell and Patterson. McClellan is undoubtedly the ablest officer they have. And so the field is again to be contested—*and again won*—at Manassas.

Harper's Ferry is about 25 miles in a direct line from Manassas.

It will be seen that the lying Lincolnites at first telegraphed from Washington that they had gained "a brilliant victory."!! Doubtless they would have stuck to that but that the defeat was so overwhelming. Their admissions at last (which see) are all that we could wish.

COUNTING CHICKENS.—On Wednesday of last week, the New York papers published a telegram from Washington, saying that "This day the federal army commenced its march *to Richmond via Manassas*."

It will take a long time to get to Richmond by that route, if the army should continue to *advance backwards* at the pace of last Sunday.

ELLWORTH'S ZOUAVES.—We think the New York will be delighted to hear the following news. The killing off of so many vile scoundrels will be a great relief to that city:—

The Ellsworth Zouaves are said to have fallen into the hands of a Texas Regiment, by whom they were terribly handled, scarce a third of them escaping.

A HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—The Ladies of Charlotte held a meeting, a week or two ago, to consider the wants of the soldiers of the 1st N. C. Regiment at Yorktown, a number of whom were suffering from measles, mumps, and other diseases incident to camp life. It resulted in the formation of a "Ladies' Hospital Association," who made a call upon the citizens for aid, when upwards of $500, and a quantity of clothing, old linen, &c., were promptly contributed. Part of this was sent to Col. Hill to be expended under his direction for Hospital wants; with part of it a variety of comforts for sick men were purchased; then four nurses, two ladies and two servants, were sent, and money furnished to purchase whatever may be most needed.

Having accomplished so much of woman's work, another object of the Association is to induce every county which has a Company in this glorious Regiment, to go and do likewise. Wherefore, a highly esteemed Lady of the Association has written to a friend in this place suggesting the formation of a similar Association here. Fayetteville, like Charlotte, has two companies in the Regiment; and though hundreds, and we might even say thousands, in value, has been sent to them from this place, yet there can scarcely be a doubt that much more might be usefully applied, especially for the benefit of such among our brave defenders as may not have friends at home able to supply all the wants of camp life. Having been permitted to read the letter of the Charlotte Lady, and been affected by its simple but touching recital of good works, we respectfully submit the subject to the consideration of the Ladies of Fayetteville, assured that consideration will be followed by prompt action.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Richmond Whig urges the duty of providing for the families of those who are in the field to fight our battles. There can be no more imperative duty; and as it says, "We cannot make a better disposition of one-half of our all, than by bestowing it upon our defenders for preserving the other half, and along with it our lives and freedom."

We believe that most of the counties in North Carolina have made provision, more or less, for this object.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,488,400 bales, against 4,442,821 last year. Decrease 954,421.

FROM THE CAMPS.—We have received letters from the "Cumberland Plough Boys" at Weldon and the "Scotch Boys" on the lower Cape Fear. It is impossible to crowd them in, along with the mass of war news. We must therefore abridge them.

The first is a further return of warm thanks to many friends, especially ladies, in and out of Cumberland, for kindness and liberality to the company. No company has left Cumberland, for which friends did more. Ladies in and out of the county made up their uniforms. Dr. R. R. Robeson generously attended their sick for several days without charge. Some kind friends supplied vehicles to save them from a wearisome march of 12 miles to Fayetteville. The Ladies of Fayetteville furnished haversacks, and the citizens a refreshing and invigorating breakfast. All these are gratefully remembered, and the writer adds, "The Boys are in fine health and spirits, and will doubtless give a good account of themselves when called on." He closes with a list of the new officers; which we have already given.

The letter from "One of the Scotch Boys," (in the 8th Reg't of Volunteers,) mentions the election of Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, which we have already recorded, and regards them as admirable selections. For Major there was a tie between Captains Tait and Hawes.

The Company had been several times called into line of battle, with every prospect of a speedy engagement. "A few days ago a Lincoln man-of-war came within a very short distance of our camp and gave every sign of attack; but for some unknown cause left without "thundering at our gates." We have every reason to believe that its next visit will be one long to be remembered by it."

"We have received a new supply of good and handsome muskets, which would do execution at a great distance.

"The Volunteers begin to look "at home" in their new way of life,—and from constant drilling begin to assume the mein and step of "heroes of the olden time." If there be any one bitterness greater than another in the soldiers' cup, it is the fear that the "dear ones" they have left behind will not wait for them till the "wars are o'er and they get back." But if they only knew how faithfully their memories are cherished by their lovers in the tents, they would surely wait till the "last armed foe would expire!"

And our correspondent closes with a warm eulogium upon the Captains of the Companies at that point.

DEATHS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Privates Teal of Montgomery county, Swearingen of Stanly county, and Motley of Rockingham county, have died in camp.

4TH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.—Six companies of this regiment passed through Petersburg on Sunday morning last, viz: Captains Simonton's, Andrews's, Barnes's, Kelly's, McNeely's, and Reilley's, (artillery.) Field Officers: Col. George B. Anderson (late U. S. Army,) Lt. Col. John A. Young, Maj. Grimes, Adjutant, J. D. Hyman.

3D REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.—Three companies of this regiment passed through Petersburg on the same morning, viz: Captains Drysdale's, Sykes's (from Bladen county,) and Redd's. Three others, Captains Mallett's, (of Fayetteville,) Savage's and Parsley's (both of Wilmington,) had passed through previously, and the remainder are expected along this week under Maj. De Rosset. Field Officers: Col. Gaston Meares, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Cowan, Major W. L. DeRosset, Adjutant, John Van Bokkelin.

A letter from an officer of Capt. Mallett's company, dated Richmond, July 20th, (Saturday,) says, "We are greatly indebted to the Ladies of Richmond for kindness and attention to our sick, supplying them with nourishing food, mattresses, &c., by which they are made as comfortable as possible. I am thankful to a kind Providenee that thus far I have enjoyed as good health as ever before in my life."

3D REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—Letters for this regiment (Col. Pender's,) should be addressed to Smithfield, Isle of Wright County, Va., as the regiment is now stationed within five miles of that post office.

13TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Hoke's regiment left for Virginia last week, as follows:—

1. Ellis Anson Riflemen,	Capt. Harllee,	Com.	A.
2. Carolina Rangers,	" Seagle,	"	B.
3. Montgomery Volunteers,	" Cochran,	"	C.
4. Pee Dee Guards,	" Webb,	"	D.
5. Granville Targeteers,	" Horne,	"	E.
6. Catawba Guards,	" McCorkle,	"	F.
7. Granville Riflemen.	" Blacknall,	"	G.
8. Gaston Guards,	" Farriss,	"	H.
9. Granville Stars,	" Amis,	"	I.
10. Beattie's Ford Riflemen,	" Johnston,	"	K.

VOLUNTEERS.—There are about 1000 cavalry and infantry in camp at Asheville, N. C. 21 companies have been formed west of the Blue Ridge, and as many more can be had.

CAPT. D'LAGNEL.—The Richmond Examiner has a circumstantial account of Col. Pegram's defeat, in which it is said that "Capt. d'Lagnel was severely wounded, but his body has not been found, nor is he a prisoner."

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder that the receipts of the road for the past year were,

From Passengers,	$189,884 40
From Freights,	211,477 40
From Adams' Express,	4,000 00
From Mail,	22,300 00
	$420,661 89

This is $7,837 12 over last year's receipts.

There is a singular omission, in the Recorder's apparently authorized report, of any notice of the expenses for the year. We hope it was accidental.

A resolution was passed to take immediate steps to procure, if possible, a change so that all mail matter for Western North Carolina should be forwarded without detention at Raleigh.

Also one to permit the relatives of soldiers at the forts and encampments to visit them and return for one fare.

Also one complimentary to their late President, C. F. Fisher, and tendering to him and his family a free pass over the road for life.

The next meeting will be held in Hillsborough, on the 2d Thursday in July 1862.

VIRGINIA TROOPS AND THEIR WIVES.—The Richmond Dispatch says that Virginia has already sent to the field as many volunteers as any other two States in the Confederacy. And a lady writes to that paper that the wheat has not been carried to the barns, and the women have to carry it sheaf by sheaf. Another lady writes that the ladies, hoes in hand, have taken to weeding corn; one of them, who had eleven hands working under her, weeded about 2500 hills on one day, and her sister beat that.

We don't know anything about weeding corn, but we do know that ladies here have taken their husbands' and brothers' places behind the counter, while they are off at the war.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard, that the Acts and Journals of the Legislature which met in Raleigh in November last, more than eight months ago, have not yet been printed, or, if printed, not delivered. They ought to have been sent out by the 15th of May. This results from taking the printing from a man who could do it, and giving it to another who could not.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—All the States were represented on Saturday, except Tennessee and Florida whose members have not yet been elected. Nothing of interest was done except to receive and read the President's Message, of which 5000 were ordered to be printed.

The Richmond papers speak of the dignity and republican simplicity of the body, "content, as our noble Revolutionary Assemblies and Congresses were, to be illustrious only in learning and patriotism and deeds, without the aid of the least parade, or of the meretricious displays of importance."

WHAT IS A BLOCKADE?—As it is important to know what England regards as a blockade, a New York paper publishes a letter from Fort Pickens, announcing the arrival there of a British frigate, whose commander exhibited instructions that no port is blockaded efficiently if any vessel can enter or depart from it unknown to, or in spite of, the guardian men-of-war. And the escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade.

Of this a New York paper says: "This is specific and unmistakeable; and under the latter rule the blockade of New Orleans, even by the confession of our own naval officers, who are maintaining at the mouths of the Mississippi a nominal *surveillance*, is invalid, may be declared so by Admiral Milne, and involves us in a difficulty little anticipated, but calculated to exert a most disastrous influence upon the present contest."

Huzza for that! England will thus be a market for our cotton and other produce after all.

LINCOLN RESORTING TO PRIVATEERING.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the blockade is manifestly imperfect, and therefore, says he,—

"Prompt and vigorous measures are, as I learn, to be taken for the capture of the privateers, and all other vessels of the Confederate States that may be afloat. A militia navy is to be extemporized for this purpose. A law will be passed immediately authorizing the issue of commissions for mercantile and other vessels to arm and equip themselves for the capture of all vessels of the Confederate States."

We would like to know what this is but privateering? An attempt is made to cover it up, under the name of "a militia navy;" but the world will laugh at the remembrance that three months ago Lincoln and Seward were horrified at the idea of such a "piratical" warfare and wished to enter into a treaty with England and France to put down the system.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Louisville Courier says that two merchants of that city have received orders from Europe to purchase $140,000 worth of bonds of the Confederate States. That such bonds have advanced in consequence in New York. And that no orders come from Europe for Northern stocks.

FINANCIAL.—If Lincoln's government has not been able to borrow fifteen millions, even at 85 cents on the dollar, where and at what rate will he get four hundred millions?

THE VIRGINIA LEVY.—At last the Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation which meets with favor. It calls for ten per cent. of the white population of the entire State. This will furnish 109,737 men, and if carried through all the eleven States of the Confederacy would produce an army of 597,219—enough to whip Lincoln and all his yankees. Each county is to make up its proportion. Some, which have already ten per cent. of their whites in the field, will not have to furnish any more.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—This old man, like Gen. Scott, has lived too long. He votes in Congress for all of Lincoln's war bills.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—The London Saturday Review says,—

"As for Congress, nobody appears to remember its existence. The President, and his Cabinet, and his Generals, and the Governors of States, and the volunteers, evidently consider themselves fully equal to all the demands of the crisis."

The richest joke about this Congress, is that while it cannot pass an unconstitutional law, for all such are void, it assumes to legalize acts of Lincoln which he and it acknowledge to be unconstitutional.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.—The citizens of Guilford held a meeting at Greensborough on the 14th inst., to take steps for the organization of a County and State Bible Society. Appropriate committees and delegates were appointed:—

State Bible Convention.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society, held in Salisbury this the 16th day of July, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The 25th day of July is deemed too early for a full meeting of the State Bible Convention in Salisbury, as called for in the Address of the Executive Committee to the Christian Patriots of North Carolina; and as it is important that ample time be given to notify the County Societies throughout the State, so that every section of the State may be represented; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Bible Convention called to assemble in Salisbury on the 25th instant, be, and is hereby postponed to the 23d of October next.

JAMES H. ENNIS,
LUKE BLACKMER,
JOS. W. HAKE,
JAS. S. McCUBBINS,
W. L. KIESTER, } Ex. Com

THE ENEMY.—A letter in the Richmond Examiner says that Gov. Letcher, on starting from Staunton for Phillippa, "took along 20 *gallons of the enemy*, the effect of which was so great on the Governor and his valorous aids, that they had to stop on the way to recruit, until the intelligence of disasters to our men induced him to make rapid tracks to Richmond, to order out the militia.

Let us have the official account of the engagement last Thursday on Friday at Yeagers, where Honest John and suite are said to have had a lengthy pitched battle with Gen. John Barleycorn, in which the former are said to have destroyed an incredible *quantity* of the enemy."

CROPS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A planter writes us,—

"Crop prospects were never better, and as far back as I can remember I never knew them to be so good. Heaven surely smiles on us, and whatever else we may fear we do not fear a famine."

Chatham Independent Guards.—This fine company, 115 strong, came in on foot on Saturday last, accompanied with wagons, camp equipage, &c. We have seldom seen a finer body of men. The officers are as follows: Capt. W. S. Webster; 1st Lieut. William J. Headen; 2d Lieut. B. G. Dunlap; 3d Lieut. Stephen W. Brewer; 1st Sergeant, S. J. Tally; 2d W. H. Merritt; 3d J. M. Brooks; 4th J. W. Calder; 1st Corporal, Wesley McDaniel; 2d, J. R. Emmerson; 3d, J. J. Phillips; 4th, J. W. Dowd. Most of the company reside on Bear Creek, are well uniformed, well-drilled and will be ready for the field in a short time.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Prisoners.—The 56 Martinsburg prisoners arrived at Richmond on Saturday, in excellent spirits, and one of them, an Irishman, indulged in many loud oaths at the expense of old Lincoln, and expressed his readiness to "fight against him like h—l and d—n.

Brigadier General.—Col. Loring, of the late U. S. Army, was, on Saturday, appointed by President Davis Brig. General of the Confederate States, and entrusted with the command of the division lately under Gen. Garnett. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and lost an arm at Chepultepec.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

By Telegraph for the Wilmington Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., July 23d, 1861.—Killed and wounded of the Atlanta (Georgia) Grays:

Killed—Two Hammonds, Isaac Crank, Smith, Martin, Addison Orr, James Kershaw, W W Brooks, Joel Yarbrough, Robert Hamilton, George Grawoling.

Wounded—J B Marlin, slightly in hip; Lieut. Hulsey, severely; Benj Watkins, in arm; Jas Adair, flesh wound in arm; John Grawoling, in hand, very slight; Toney Henderson, arm slightly; Mr Christian, severely bruised by wagon passing over him; W Harriss, leg slightly; Lieut. Smith, hip and arm dangerously; Thos Norwood, leg broke; St Love, in neck, slight; Sergeant Smith, twice knocked down by bombs, but unhurt; Thos Stokes, severely; Mr Elliott, slightly; Jesse Thrasher killed three Yankees, one a prominent officer, and took his pistol, but escaped unhurt.

Rockwell Guards: Killed—Thos Kirk, Jas Paden, B F Smith, and seven missing. Wounded—Capt King, ankle slightly; Lieut Dunwoody, hip; Lieut Bishop, left arm; Lieut Wing, left shoulder; Sergeant Gasselt, thigh; P Cobb, head and thigh, a bomb shell having burst on him.

Jim Hunter, leg; Jos Simmons, head; John Simmons, leg; H Wallace, head; S Mitchell, shoulder; John Hix, run over by cavalry and badly bruised; Wm Bailey, jaw.

The killed and wounded were mostly caused in the attack on Sherman's battery, when Col. Bartow fell.

Lieut. Hull is severely wounded, some say killed. Lieut. Scott and Frank Lathrop are killed. Captain McGruder, of Rome (Geo.) Light Guards, is wounded in the leg. Geo. Stovall and Charles Norton are killed. Capt. Cooper, of Floyd (Geo.) Infantry, is seriously wounded in the knee.

These three last named companies suffered severely, but I am unable to obtain the particulars.

Major Dunwoody was shot three times, but none are serious; his horse was shot five times.

Col. Gartrell was slightly wounded; his son was severely wounded, and it is believed has since died.

Capt. Blake, of Carroll, Ga., wounded; Capt. Wilson wounded in the heel.

Capt. Davidson's Green county company, were very slightly engaged in the fight.

General reports say that the 8th Georgia regiment was cut to pieces. Lieut. Col. M. Gardner slightly wounded in the leg. He had his horse shot from under him. He exhibited extraordinary coolness under the hail storm of bullets and bombs of the enemy.

The wounded who have arrrived in Richmond are attended with God-like kindness and affection;—and God bless them, should be uttered by every tongue in the South.

Via Louisville and Mobile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22d.—The Rhode Island Battery was captured at Bull Run Bridge, where their retreat was cut off, and their horses all killed.

The 71st New York regiment lost half of their men.

The following is a list of additional officers killed: Capt. Gordon, of Mass.; Col. Storm, of 23d and Lieut. Col. Fowler, of 14th N. Y. regiment. Additional officers wounded: Col. Tompkins, of N. Y. 2nd; Col. Corcoran, of N. Y. 69th; Col. Clarke, of Massachusetts 11th; Capt. Ricketts, of Artillery; Col. Lawrence, of Massachusetts 5th; Capt. Ellis, of N. Y. 71st; and Major Losier, of N. Y. Zouaves.

The lowest estimate of the killed and wounded is four to five thousand.

There are vague rumors in the City that Patterson arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the Confederates. The exhausted condition of his men prevented his coming to McDowell's aid during the battle.

It is reported that four thousand Federalists have been sent to Fairfax Court House.

Congress.—In the House, Crittenden's resolution charging civil war upon the South, passed by yeas 122, to nays 2—Burnett and Reid.

In the Senate the bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the United States was taken up. Trumbull offered an amendment that slaves of men employed in aiding the rebellion be forfeited by their master. The bill passed by yeas 32 to nays 6—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Howell voting in the negative.

In the Senate the bill to increase the military establishment was returned from the House. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments. A message was received from the President. The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wright offered a resolution that the reverses at Bull's Run in no way impaired their ultimate success, &c., which was tabled.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—John W. Tompkins, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was balooing for Jeff. Davis. He was ordered to desist by Green, city watchman, which he refused, and resulted in Green shooting Tompkins dead. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

BALTIMORE, July 23—A. M.

13 of the N. Y. militia have re-enlisted for 3 years.

Banks has been ordered to join Patterson, who is at Harper's Ferry awaiting him.

There is great excitement here, and the Southerners are overjoyed at their success. Friends, however, keep quiet their delirium of joy. It is said that considerable military power will be required to keep them down.

Likenesses of Beauregard are selling through the streets.

A heavy rain prevents the congregation of the people.

The defeat of the Federals is attributed to the inactivity of Patterson, who received a dozen orders officially to engage Johnston at any odds.

There have been thirty arrests made in this city for attempts to incite a revolt.

The N. Y. Herald's special correspondent says that the retreat of the Federal army was nothing more or less than a regular stampede. The defeat is in a great measure attributed to Patterson. Gov. Sprague's bravery brought some degree of order, but the confusion was so immense that McDowell's great bravery did not avail to arrest the panic.

The New York 71st, 14th and 27th, and Maine regiments, were mowed down like grass.

The list of killed and wounded embraces a large number of officers. Col. Corcoran is thought to be dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Gen. McClellan has been ordered to the command of the Potomac, and has been succeeded in the Kanawha Valley by Rosencrantz.

The Federal army is to be instantly re-organized and increased.

McDowell is at his head-quarters at Arlington. His division will resume their former position.

A large amount of provisions, arms, &c., was captured by the Confederates, who pursued and occupied the positions abandoned by us as far as Fairfax Court House. The Cavalry of the Confederates was after our volunteers, who kept the woods to avoid their charges.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 22.—The Missouri State Convention has organized, sixty-one members being present. Gen. Wilson was elected President.

RICHMOND, July 24, A. M.—Six hundred and fifty prisoners were brought here to-night from Manassas. The number of our troops killed is estimated at about five hundred. The wounded and missing is estimated at about one thousand.

President Davis returned here last night. He was enthusiastically received. He responded to his reception in glorious terms.

Congress to-day has appointed a committee of one from each State to look after the sick and wounded, who have been brought to Richmond.

Hon. T. R. Cobb, appointed from Georgia, to-day visited every wounded Georgian in Richmond.

The publisher of the Examiner has been elected public printer.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, has been appointed a Brig. General, and goes into immediate service.

One of Lincoln's balloons passed over this city yesterday afternoon.

Perfectly reliable intelligence says that of Hampton's Legion thirteen were killed, and ninety-seven wounded—seven mortally. Col. Hampton was slightly wounded. Gen. Smith was not killed, but is seriously wounded.

The Bull Run Fight.—The affair at Bull Run was, if not a battle, a skirmish of first rate proportions. Judging by the results, it surpassed any action of the war—unless Great Bethel beat it, of which we are ignorant, as Butler has not found time yet to make a report of the killed, wounded and missing. We hear that the Provost Marshal, under whose supervision the interments took place, reports having buried 983 of the enemy. This number of killed would argue 2000 wounded, and such, reports from Alexandria represent to be the case.

We hear that we had no advantage of position, but that our guns were better handled than theirs, and therefore did one hundred times the execution. Besides, our infantry made a bayonet charge upon the enemy, which swept all before it.—*Richmond Whig.*

Revenge of Louisianians.—The Petersburg Express learns that four of Col. Dreux's men, resolved to revenge his death, obtained permission to leave the camp, made their way almost within sight of Newport News, where they laid in ambush for five days. On Friday last they espied a party of seven Yankees, three of whom were evidently officers, engaged at a small stream, measuring with lines, and seemingly preparing for the erection of a bridge. They were all unarmed. Knowing that the report of their guns would alarm the camp not far distant, they determined to rely upon their bayonets, and, crawling to within a convenient distance, they suddenly sprang forward, each man selecting his victim. Two officers were killed. The other five men were secured, one of them severely wounded, and carried into camp at Yorktown. The wounded man proved to be a Captain, and it was thought that he would die, having received a severe bayonet stab in his breast, and other cuts in different portions of his body.

Gen. Wise is reported to have gained a victory in the Kanawha Valley, killing 150, and losing but few. Washington city accounts admit a defeat, telling of more "masked batteries," and "ammunition giving out."

From Fortress Monroe.—The Baltimore Sun has the following:

The steamer Adelaide, arrived from Old Point, brought a number of passengers, among whom were several of Duryea's Zouaves, wounded in the battle of Great Bethel.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment left on Tuesday afternoon, on the steamer Cambridge, and the Fourth was to have left yesterday by the Spaulding, for Boston. Gen. Pierce, who commanded at Great Bethel, returns with them.

Privateer Captures.—N. Y. papers of the 13th inst., say that the city was startled by the news of the capture of five yankee vessels off Cape Hatteras by the privateer Jeff Davis. Five revenue cutters and a gun boat had sailed in pursuit of her.

Cotton to England through Mexico.—The London Post, (government organ,) suggests that in the event of a protracted war, England will get cotton via Tampico. The route would be long and difficult. But the cotton must be had.

A Significant Coincidence.—The Norfolk Day Book says that the engagement at Bethel Church is the identical spot on which the first battle in that peninsula took place during the revolutionary war.

District Attorney.—George V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsboro', has been appointed by President Davis, District Attorney of the Confederate States, for North Carolina.

Teachers' Convention.—In regard to this meeting in Raleigh, we find a brief paragraph in the Biblical Recorder, which we append:

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, a conference of many of the most eminent teachers in the State, was held in this city, to devise measures for supplying our schools with text books. Among those present we noticed Prof. Phillips of Chapel Hill, Prof. Sterling of Greensboro', Prof. DeSchweinitz of Salem, Prof. Johnson of Floral College, Profs. Wingate and Royal of Wake Forest College, Prof. Webster, recently of Portsmouth, Va., but now of Carolina City. It was ascertained that the present supply of Northern text books would last but a short time, and the most important question for the meeting to decide was, how to fill the place of these. Two plans were proposed. First, to republish Northern books; second, to publish new Southern books. The latter was adopted with the concurrence of the whole body. To us this is one of the most important movements that has marked the present era in our history. It points with unerring certainty to our entire independence of the North.

Lead! Lead! Lead!—We would most earnestly call the attention of Southern people to the importance of increasing the quantity of lead. There are large quantities of this metal in various parts of Virginia and other Southern States. It is only necessary to be known that there is a demand for every pound that can be got. Individuals cannot employ their means more profitably than by working lead mines. The sooner they do it the better for them and their country: We cannot kill all the Yankees without the help of lead. Steel will do very well for those who will stand close quarters. But there are a great many of them who "calculate" on keeping at a respectful distance and picking us off at "long taw." We must have lead for them.

All papers in the State and in other Southern States are requested to call the attention of their readers to this subject.—*Richmond Whig.*

Speech of Senator Breckinridge.—The galleries of the Senate were thronged with spectators eager to hear the voice of Kentucky through her gallant and honorable statesman. A greater number of ladies were present than had ever been known before; many of them being unable to secure seats. The Senators ceased all other employment, and dropping back in their arm-chairs, paid all possible attention to the Kentucky Senator. About thirty members of the House of Representatives were on the floor of the Senate; and when Mr. Breckinridge rose a whisper could have been heard in any part of the spacious Senate chamber. It was a thrillling sight to see one man arise and boldly attack the Administration, which has the support of over 100,000 armed men and five-sixths of the Senators of the North ready and willing to uphold its acts. I say it was a thrilling spectacle to see one man boldly and indignantly denounce the actions of this unlimited power. As he read the Constitution to those men who seek its overthrow, and time and again coolly challenged them to refute his statements, he inspired those in the gallery with an irrepressible feeling of patriotism that escaped in bursts of applause. When he alluded to the perils before the country, and exhorted the people to look to their Constitution and their rights before it should be forever too late, his voice trembled, and, by its uncontrollable modulations, it could be seen that his emotions were not to be easily restrained. At the conclusion of his remarks, a burst of sympathetic applause went up from the galleries that was only repressed by the remarks of Mr. Trumbull, who addressed the galleries on the score of indecorum.—*Cor. Balt. American.*

☞ See Fourth Page.

The Manassas Victory!

From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.

The North confesses to its defeat at Manassas. The fulsomeness of the confession is significant. It had formerly acknowledged none of the reverses of its arms, and had garbled the facts of every contest. It now fully and amply confesses both the fact and the extent of its defeat at Manassas, and ascribes the victory to the South in terms even stronger and more positive than those in which we have claimed it. The Washington dispatches indicate not only the defeat of their army, but its disgraceful rout; they tell that its field batteries were taken and its formidable Zouaves cut to pieces; they show that the flight of the army was precipitate and panic-striken; they confess that, even at miles from the scene of battle, its broken force could not be rallied; and they represent the capital of President Lincoln, so far from remaining secure, as plunged in a storm of horror, excitement and alarm.

These full details of the confession of defeat, we repeat, are significant, especially as they are in such contrast to the former misrepresentation or retisence in the North on the subject of their reverses. The Government at Washington feels the defeat; it has reason now to distrust the issue of the war; and, in the very full dissemination of the facts of the rout of its forces, it is plainly anxious to prepare the Northern mind for the rapid termination of hostilities and a suit for peace. We can make no other possible construction of the telegraphic dispatches which have been received in the North from Washington, and which could not have been sent from there unless under the direction of the Government itself; it having interdicted all other communications of intelligence. Never did an enemy more openly, and even shamelessly confess to his rout. And never would an enemy have done so, but for some special reason, certainly other than that of the continued stimulation of hostilities.

Circumstances favor our construction of these dispatches. Constant evidences had been given that the North would be willing to terminate the war only in one contingency, and that was, that the South should prove really formidable, and determine the doubt whether her uprising was a mutinous Sepoyism, to be subdued in a few months, or a national revolution to defy such conclusions. This contingency has arrived. This insolent doubt has been, measurably, if not entirely resolved. And how aptly does the Government advertise this to the North in the unsuppressed, unglossed, and even fulsome, confessions of its defeat at Manassas.

The Federal forces will make another stand at Washington, only because they must. It is the last constraint of self-defence before it absolutely surrenders. The result is anticipated by the Government in the very accounts it publishes of the excitements of terror in that city. We can imagine those excitements: the old assurance of Mr. Lincoln, in the resources of "Boss" to protect him, all gone; the rage of the Lovejoys and Wilsons suddenly subsided into the anxieties of packing their trunks and saving their carcases; the flippancy of the little villains in the unclean places of the Government sunk to uneasy whispers or to chattering nervousness; and the soldiers, their prestige gone, and their exultations sunk in a decisive defeat, in a condition at least demoralized, if not subdued.

Washington may be defended, because it will be forced to self-defence. It may be defended desperately, because it is the desperate resource of self-defence. It should be attacked strongly in view of such a defence. Every nerve should be strained. Every arm should be strung with strength. The North has confessed to the formidableness of the South. Let her confess to it once again. The prospect is inspiring. There is but one more step, and the North, unless all calculations of reason utterly fail, submits to *peace!*

FROM MANASSAS.

The trains which reached this city yesterday evening from Manassas bring rumors of strange and tremendous import. Gentlemen direct from the late battle-field assure us that it is reported and believed, in the neighborhood of Manassas, that on Tuesday the Federal troops, who had retreated to Alexandria after their defeat, fell to fighting amongst themselves, and that, after great numbers had been slain, the remainder took up their line of march for Washington.

The rumor which was current on our streets on Tuesday night, to the effect that the Long Bridge over the Potomac had been burned, was also renewed, and, in a measure, confirmed by the passengers. They do not say whether the bridge had been destroyed by the troops who had passed over in flight, or by order of the U. S. authorities, to prevent their passing. Whilst we cannot repose implicit confidence in these reports, we think they receive great color of truth from the vague sentence of the telegraphic news from Washington, published in our yesterday's issue: "Washington, July 22—noon.—Our troops after gaining a great victory on yesterday, were repulsed, *and commenced a retreat on Washington. After this information was received last night from Centreville, a series of events took place here in the highest degree disastrous.*" What the series of events were, we cannot certainly say; but, taken in connection with these rumors of wild flight, intestine strife, and the abandonment of our shore and the destruction of the Long Bridge, this telegram receives increased importance and significance.

In connection with the above, rumors also reach us from Manassas that the whole Federal force have deserted the Virginia side of the Potomac, and that the flag of the Southern Confederacy is now floating over Alexandria and Arlington. However this may be, we have reliable information that Gen. Beauregard, at the head of a large column of troops, left Fairfax Court-House on yesterday morning, and took up his line of march for Alexandria.

From the Richmond Examiner, 24th.

We are able to give the reader to-day an authentic statement of the battle.

Gen. Beauregard disposed his army along the banks of Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge Ford, the stream being between the two armies, and our Brigades so arranged as to guard the various fords between the two points above named.

The enemy advanced within range at 8 o'clock, A. M., opened a heavy fire on Gen. Bonham's command at Mitchell's Ford, and kept it up sometime to deceive our troops as to the real point of attack. It was soon discovered to be a feint, and the left wing of our line found to be very heavily pressed. The enemy concentrated on that point, by rapid marches, an overwhelming mass of troops of all arms, and at 10 o'clock the battle raged to its height. Generals Beauregard and Johnston arrived on the scene nearly at the same time, and both exhibited great personal prowess and courage in the engagement. Gen Beauregard rode up and down the line till his horse was killed; Gen. Johnston seized a standard and rallied a wavering regiment. Troops were rapidly moved from the right and centre to the relief of the left, and by 3 o'clock, 15,000 of our men were there in the furious action against 35,000 of the enemy. At that hour Gen. Kirby Smith's brigade arrived, on the railroad from Winchester to Manassas Junction, at a point within two miles of Stone Bridge. Seeing the violence of the contest there, this General stopped the cars; and, dismounting his men, marched straight on the enemy, without orders, and without going to the Junction, thereby saving a five mile march. Gen. Beauregard did not at first recognize this brigade, and believed it a flank movement of the enemy, till they came near enough for the flag to be distinguished. On their arrival in line, a general charge was made, and the enemy broke and fled precipitately.

When the armies reached Centreville, where McDowell had 15,000 fresh men and heavy guns in position, he made a desperate rally. But another charge of the Confederates broke the new lines and his disaster became complete.

The body of our army pursued to Fairfax and planted our flag on the Courthouse. The cavalry cut up the enemy six miles farther to Falls Church, only four miles of Arlington.

A nice Yankee Dinner Party broken up.—About half the members of the Federal Congress were distant spectators of the battle. At Centreville was found a table bountifully spread, surrounded by empty seats and twenty baskets of champagne, where Senator Wilson was in the act of entertaining a large dinner party on our arrival. He himself narrowly escaped. He got out of the village in the disguise of a driver of a market cart. Among other curiosities seized there, were a number of bills of fare of dinners McDowell intended to give at different points, all in French, and elaborate as to the *cuisine*. Some of them are in Richmond.

Fruits of the Victory.—We have taken 61 pieces of cannon, 20,000 stand of arms, and more than 500 wagons laden with stores and munitions, and a quantity of provisions, stated at so great a figure as to be absolutely incredible.

We have killed and wounded some 7,000 or 8,000 of the enemy, and taken nearly 1000 prisoners, while others are constantly brought in from the woods. Among them is Ely, a member of the Federal Congress from New York; Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox, with many other prominent persons.

Among the prisoners are 65 officers.

Our own loss is 500 killed and 1500 wounded. No prisoners. Our regiments most suffering are the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8th Georgia, Fisher's N. C. Regiment, and Hampton's Legion.

The Hampton Legion reports 30 killed and mortally wounded, and about 300 wounded.

It is reported in several quarters that General Winfield Scott's carriage was captured, with his sword and epaulettes. The carriage was driving furiously, supposed to draw off pursuit from himself. It is hoped it is the sword Virginia gave him.

It is reported that Secretary Cameron and Mr. Foster, member of the United States Congress, were also on the field of battle and escaped capture very narrowly.

Gen. Kirby Smith, of Regular Army, was only wounded and not killed as at first reported.

Gen. Johnston's Staff.—Colonel Thomas killed; Colonel Mason, wounded.

Gen. Bee's Staff.—Colonel C. H. Stevens, wounded.

The 300 wagons captured are all new, and of most substantial and costly description, supposed to have cost $500 each. They were marked "To Richmond." It is thought we have secured provisions enough to feed 100,000 men six months.

A large number of muskets and other relics were brought to Richmond. Not the least interesting among these were daguerreotype likenesses of females, found in the pockets or haversacks of those who expected to whip the "rebels."

The "contraband" articles captured included fine brandies and wines, with which the Federals probably intended to hold a jollification, after their victory.

The rumored capture of Gen. Patterson is unfounded.

It is currently reported that Maj. Sherman, of the famous battery, fell in the engagement.

An interesting incident is related of Willie P. Mangum, Jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum of N.C. He was in Col. Fisher's regiment, and his life was saved by a Bible presented him by his sister. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on a fly leaf by the sister who gave it was perfectly legible: "To my brother. He will read a portion of this blessed word every day, and remember his sister."

Thirty-odd of the prisoners taken at Manassas were commissioned officers. Among them is Gen. Wilcox, who endeavored to stop the Rev. Mr. Leftwitch from praying at Alexandria, and who has been lording it over the people of that deeply oppressed city for some time past. It is said, too, that Strother, the well known Porte Crayon of Harper's Magazine, is among the prisoners. This creature man is a Virginian, and many are surprised that he should be found in such ugly company.

The enemy tried the same ruse on Monday that they practised after the first battle at Bull Run. They sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which President Davis refused, saying that he would attend to that business, and inter their dead more decently than themselves would do it. Davis was right, for if the enemy had not, as before, employed the time in making entrenchments, they would have lied about the number of their killed.

Large Slaughter of a New York Regiment.—NEW YORK, July 23.—A private dispatch received here says there are 475 of the Seventy-first New York Regiment missing.

One of the prisoners brought from Manassas, who hails from Wisconsin, says that of all the representations made to him by his officers since he left his home in the West, the only true one was that he would certainly be in Richmond during the month of July.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Not in the Fight.—A part of the command at Acquia Creek, under Gen. Holmes, moved to the vicinity of Manassas last week. They are reported not to have been in either engagement, getting there too late for Thursday's fight, and understood to have been on the right wing of our army during the battle of Sunday.

RICHMOND VA., July 25.—Hon. T. L. Clingman has just arrived from Manassas, and reports sixteen as killed and between forty and fifty wounded in the North Carolina regiments—6th and 11th.

The only officer killed was Col. Fisher.

Wilmington Journal.

Dispatch from Lincoln's Secretary of War.—WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Secretary of War telegraphs, in reply to a dispatch from the New York Union Defence Committee, as follows:

"To cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our misfortunes, we are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Many Regiments are arriving. The works on the south bank of the Potomac are being well manned. The Capital is safe.

"SIMON CAMERON."

This morning was occupied in putting affairs on the Virginia side in order in the original lines.

The list of officers killed and wounded in the fight on Sunday still increases. A Zouave drummer, who escaped from the Confederates, says that there were an immense number of Federal prisoners taken by the Confederate troops.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work organizing a powerful army.

Over 6,000 fresh troops have been accepted within the last six hours. [Is it possibls?]

The Killed and wounded at Manassas.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 25th says:

An intelligent physician of this city has just returned from the battle ground at Manassas, where he had been assisting, and reports that there are not more than 300 of our men killed and 600 or 700 wounded. This agrees pretty nearly with a statement we had from an army surgeon, though we had feared that the loss was much greater.

A letter to the Richmond Enquirer from the battle field, says that the first attack was made by 10,000 federals on Col. Sloane's 4th Alabama regiment, only 600 strong. It was sudden, and the Alabamians suffered greatly, but stood their ground till reinforcements arrived. The enemy succeeded in crossing the stream, and were not forced back till the final disorderly retreat in the evening.

The Enquirer says, "It would be unjust to discriminate among the various regiments; for all did their work well. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and perhaps little Florida, have united their destinies this day in eternal bonds of friendship sealed in blood. May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall pass."

The whole field is covered with the dead and dying of the enemy. Blankets, hats, knapsacks, guns, pistols, &c., lie in thousands over the field. The prisoners all confirm the fact that the very best troops, artillery and other appurtenances of the Federal Government, were used in the action of to-day, which were defeated and driven from the field.

Many trophies have been brought here, and are being sent to all parts of the country. Whole packages of envelopes, with every description of device, and franked by J. Harland, and other cheats, were found in the enemies' knapsacks.

Col. Williams's 3d Regiment, Col. Bacon's 7th, together with Col. Kirkland's North Carolina, and Col. Kelly's Louisiana Regiment, constituted the centre of the general line, and held Mitchell's Ford, on the direct line from Fairfax Court House to Manassas. These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise until near sunset, but, being entrenched, they suffered but little. Just before sundown, and when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge the batteries in their front, which they executed in gallant style, led by Gen. Bonham in person. When the charge was made, the enemy promptly retired, and the loss of those regiments was small. They pursued the enemy to Centreville, and took near one million dollars worth of Federal property. It is believed that none in these regiments were killed, and but few wounded.

North Carolina Sixth.—We are gratified to learn, from the Enquirer, that the extent of the disasters suffered by this gallant regiment is far less than the reports have described. The rumor that they had been dreadfully cut up, grew doubtless out of the fact that, exhausted by the ardor of battle, and the fatigue of the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, they failed to return to camp, but bivouacked on the ground, where night overtook them. Provisions were sent to them by order of President Davis. These they greatly needed, having gone immediately from the cars to the battle, after eating no meal since Saturday morning. It is believed that no officer, save the lamented Col. Fisher, was killed.

Trouble in the Camp.—The Baltimore papers of Saturday speak of discord having existed among the Yankee Generals, McDowell and Tyler, at the Bull Run *skirmish*. The former denounced the latter, and charged upon him the whole disaster; and in his official report spoke of the officers and men of the 12th Regiment New York, and 1st Regiment Massachusetts, as cowards. These were *crack* Regiments, and enlisted for the war. We do not hear that after their flight, on Thursday, they returned to fight on Sunday.

Richmond Whig.

Cool.—We happened to get a look at the following dispatch from the seat of war, and were so struck with the peculiar quietness with which the author of the dispatch alludes to his own misfortune in a sort of supplementary way, that we requested and obtained a copy:

MANASSAS, July 22.—Lauch Middleton, Billy McNeil and John McLaurin are unhurt. Hugh is slightly wounded. I have lost my left arm.

D. A. McLAURIN.

Mr. McLaurin is a native of Richmond county, North Carolina, but is serving in one of the Mississippi regiments.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

We throw together, from different sources, various particulars of this great combat.

The array extended for six miles. The enemy made his first demonstration against our right. It was a feint. His real point of attack was on our extreme left. On that, while feigning, he directed his main force. His feint was not without success. It deceived us, and with inferior generalship and valor on our part, might have proved fatal. It enabled him to mass thirty-five thousand men upon thirteen thousand. These were the odds. For hours, the thirty-five assailed the thirteen, and at some stages of the contest, by mere numbers, crushed down and drove back the thirteen. The arrival of two thousand reinforcements, led by Gen. Smith, swelled the thirteen to fifteen thousand, and was at so critical a moment as to decide the conflict and give the victory to inferior numbers and superior valor.

We know of no circumstance, which prevents this contest being regarded as a fair test of the two people, who were struggling for dominion. Certainly, there were no local or special advantages on the side of the weaker party. The enemy, by threatening an extended line and choosing his own point of attack, was enabled to concentrate his forces at that point. Besides this, a large portion of his force belonged to the Regular army, had seen service and passed through the baptism of fire. In the body of the weaker army, there was not a man who, three months ago, had ever been in a tented field.

They were almost, without exception, volunteers, wielding for the first time the implements of death. If, then, there were any special advantages on either side, they were possessed by those, who boasted the greater numbers. But concede that they stood upon an equal footing. The result is that 15,000 Southerners are superior to 35,000 Yankees—for, after an eight hours fight, they routed and dispersed this number, and drove them like chaff before the wind.

This combat stamps those who won it with the impress of heroes—and to each and to all, to them and their descendants will it be an eternal badge of honor. It makes the name of Beauregard and Johnston historical, and associates them with the foremost captains of the age. The strategical ability displayed by Beauregard in the dispositions for the fight, and the coolness and valor which distinguished his every movement on the field of battle, are his sufficient passports to fame. The march of Johnston from Winchester, where he was watched by a superior enemy, without that enemy knowing it, and the promptness and vigor with which it was executed, will excite the admiration of every military genius.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Bull Run Fight.—This, tho' eclipsed by the midday splendor of the 21st, was no small affair. The northern accounts begin to reach us, and they tell of a terrible slaughter. Some of the northern papers, by way of concealing the defeat, published exaggerated statements of a "*great and glorious victory.*" But the facts leaked out and spread dismay far and wide. Two of the crack regiments, New York 12th and Massachusetts 1st, fled like shot deer. Congressmen, who were present as spectators, carried the news to Washington of immense slaughter, and with them terror and confusion to the metropolis. The Halls of Legislation were almost deserted. Cameron was seen hurrying to the Senate Chamber, and assured his friends that McDowell stood in immediate need of 10,000 additional troops. One of them said that the Federal loss was too great to be published. Signs of extreme fear were visible on every countenance. This was before the great battle of the 21st—the result of a mere skirmish. *What is it now?* who can imagine the terror and alarm that pervade that city of guilty wretches?

Richmond Whig.

Brilliant Campaign in the Kanawha Valley.—A letter from an officer in the Wise Legion, received in this city yesterday, says the Richmond Whig of the 25th, gives some interesting particulars of the recent brilliant action in Western Va.

The battle took place on the afternoon of the 17th, near the mouth of Coal River, on the Kanawha. The enemy's forces were 1200, led by Col. Norton. Our own strength did not exceed 950, of which not more than 400 were at any time actually engaged, under command of Capt. Patton. The attack was made by the enemy, most unexpectedly to our men, who had been correctly informed, by a scout, that the Federalists were on the other side of the Kanawha River, the latter having rapidly crossed in steamboats lower down the stream without the knowledge of Capt. Patton. The battle lasted four hours and proved most disastrous to the enemy. At one time our men were thrown into some disorder, but their brave leader quickly rallied them again, and, with 200 followers, made a dashing charge upon the opposing column, in which he fell smartly wounded. The command was at once assumed by Col. Anderson, of Nicaraguan fame, who rushed forward, but before he could reach the spot another reserve, on the enemy's flank, had put them completely to rout, wounding and taking prisoner the Colonel in chief. The disparity of arms was even greater than that of numbers. The enemy had several heavy rifled cannon, our forces had but two small smooth-bore pieces. The following officers were taken prisoners and will probably be sent to Richmond; Col. Norton, Commander of the expedition, Col. Villers, Col. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Neff, Captains Hard and Acstin, and Lieut. Brown.

The battle was fought on our side entirely by Virginia troops. 230 of the enemy were killed. Our loss was but 3 killed and very few wounded, among whom was Capt. Patton, who was in fine spirits, laughing and talking with Col. Norton, who was wounded and a prisoner in the same room.

The rout was so complete that it is not likely that the enemy will show themselves again towards Charlestown.

Another account says,—

The battle was fought in an open field; our men unprotected by anything save their arms and invincible spirits.

The result was a loss on our side of 3 men killed, and 1 slightly wounded; while, at the lowest estimate, 175 of the invaders were made to bite the dust. We also captured two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, three Captains and a Major, and about forty prisoners, among them, Mr. Roberts, a member of the Wheeling Convention, and the special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was caught in a hollow tree, with his report already written out of the brilliant victory they were just going, but didn't happen to gain, owing to the interference of our troops.

The captured officers are now at the White Sulphur Springs, on their way to Richmond.

Another Brilliant Feat.—A most gallant achievement was performed the day before in the same section, by 82 dragoons under command of the intrepid Col. Clarkson, (aid to General Wise,) while on a scouting expedition.

The enemy discovered Col. Clarkson, when 200 yards distant, and retreated rapidly, followed by the gallant Colonel. The enemy lost seven killed in their retreat. Col. Clarkson discovered that the retreating party was falling back on a camp of 1500 men, notwithstanding which he continued the charge, and, at the head of his noble little band, rushed through the startled camp like a whirlwind, firing right and left into their ranks, killing eighteen or twenty, wounding, perhaps, as many more, and, before the enemy could collect their scattered senses, effected a retreat, single file, without the loss of a single man, and but one horse killed and another wounded. Some of our men, it is said, actually snatched the guns from two or three of the Yankees before they could shoot. The escape of the command is almost miraculous, several plantoons having fired at them. The enemy had two pieces of artillery, but, while in the very act of firing, both gunners were killed by one of our men, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun.

A Spy.—About dawn on the morning of Monday last, a spy was arrested attempting to enter our lines at Yorktown. The fellow, having blackened his face and hands after the most approved negro minstrel style, and adopted the customary habiliments of this melodious class, had already succeeded in passing unsuspected two of our pickets, when the third sentry, having, perhaps, a keener perception of the peculiarities of the genuine, took the bogus African in custody.

The application of soap and water quickly restored the adventurer to his native hue, and his ablutions completed, he stood confessed a Yankee in all his native villainy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Gallant Action of a Darkey—Incident of the Battle at Bull's Run.—One of the most interesting stories we have heard in connection with the battle aforesaid, is told of Dick, a body servant of Capt. M. S. Langhorne, of the Lynchburg Rifle Grays. The company in question was engaged on the day of the battle in skirmishing at the right wing of the army, and Dick was with his master, as he will be in life and in death. A Yankee, perceiving Dick, had his cupidity aroused, and doubtless fancied that Dick would be a good prize for him, worth at least $1,000. Jonathan endeavoured to overhaul the gentleman from Africa, that he might take him prisoner alive and uninjured. He was opposed to "spiking" Dick *a la* Greeley, and Dick had as little notion of changing masters. When the Yankee challenged Dick, the latter drew his pistol and shot the ruffian in the shoulder, then knocked him down with the missile, after which he dragged him within the entrenchments, thus completely turning the tables upon the vagabond, and changing both the order and the issue of the battle. As Dick is the best fellow of the two by far, we suggest that he hold the Yankee as his own private property and sell him to the highest bidder. We trust that many more live Yankees will be similarly bagged by the Sambos whose *animus* they have entirely misapprehended.

One of Them.—Chas. M. Connelly & Co., Tobacco Commission Merchants, of New York, have made a large and independent fortune out of the Richmond tobacco trade. As a suitable testimonial of gratitude, one of Connelly's sons came with the invading army and is now a prisoner in a Richmond tobacco factory. Mr. Connelly, Sr., has given us a pledge of good behavior, which, with others of the same character, we should not permit to escape.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Major Winthrop's Watch Returned by the Rebels.—A private letter from Camp Hamilton, the headquarters of Gen. Pierce, says: "Colonel Cary, of the Secession army, appeared at our picket this afternoon with a flag of truce, in company with three officers, reporting themselves as having come from Yorktown, and bringing the watch of Major Winthrop, which was immediately sent."—*Taunton Gazette.*

And some of our men, we are ashamed to say, have sent home boxes of silver-ware and other valuables of which they have rifled private houses in Virginia. A captain, in Col. Hawkins's Regiment, did this week before last.

New York Day Book.

Dr. Hoge, associated with Dr. Spring as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, has resigned. Sympathy with the South induced him to resign. He is a native of Virginia.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FAIRFAX C. H., July 22.

Once more we are free. Laus Deo! After a reign of terror for five days since the enemy entered, we, the citizens of this place, have been under a surveillance which we could scarcely brook; but, thanks to Almighty God, we are once more free.

Col. Terry, the gallant Texan, this morning, with a detachment of Capt. Whitehead's Rangers, entered our village. Soon he, with his own unerring rifle, shot away the Stars and Stripes, (which the Lincolnites had placed upon the cupola of the Court-House,) once the emblem of freedom, but now a standard under which men are fighting who do not recollect, if ever they knew, the associations connected with it, and have by their acts converted it into the ensign of dishonor and degradation.

The gallant Colonel soon found the Stars and Bars which the South Carolinians had given to a little boy of the village, and it was raised upon the flag-staff which they had erected at their headquarters, amid the rolling of the drums and the shouts of our citizens.

I wish I had time to tell you of the outrages they committed, upon entering this place; but let it suffice to say, that almost every house was entered, and the whole property of every description entirely destroyed.

The house of our Senator, H. W. Thomas, seemed to be the especial object of their hate. They mounted the fences of his beautiful enclosures, yelling like fiends, and soon entered his house and entirely demolished everything of value in it. The houses of poor widows and other citizens shared the same fate.

Germantown, a village composed of mechanics entirely, was burned, and all the neighboring farm houses despoiled and pillaged; but, thank God, we begin to see the end.

Every lawyer's office and store was entered, libraries and private papers entirely defaced and destroyed, and you may well imagine the joy we experienced when we saw the gallant Colonel enter in pursuit of the demons.

The Terror in Washington.—Two gentlemen, who left Washington Monday night, have reached this city. The tale they tell is awful. They say that no words can describe the terror, confusion and dismay which pervade the Rump authorities. All the boats were removed from the south side of the river, and the draw on the Long Bridge was raised to prevent the army from this side emptying itself on Washington. But for this precaution, there would not now be a Yankee on this side the Potomac.—*Rich. Whig.*

OUTRAGES BY THE VANDALS.

Gen. McDowell, commanding General, in his official account of the occupation of Fairfax Court House, certifies to the brutality of his soldiery. He says:

"*I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging.*"

We understand, says the Whig, that these "excesses" were of the most abominable character, and give a true idea of the detestable wretches sent to invade us. Every enormity known to the calends of crime was committed. The villages of Fairfax Court House and Germantown were both plundered and sacked, and reduced to ashes. People in the town and vicinity were robbed of everything valuable and portable they possessed. Even the Washington Star has a protest against the villainous proceedings. That paper says:

"VIENNA, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA., July 18.—Some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown to the ground—God knows why. Surely such acts should be stopped. The burnings in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, which took place shortly after noon, were most wanton and inexcusable acts. The best one destroyed was that of a Union man. The pretence was that assassin shots were fired from the house, which is positively untrue. If drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal as Gen. McDowell himself, God help us in this section of the country.

"The red-legged Brooklyn Zouaves made a grand haul last night. They hunted over the deserted camps of the disunionists, and picked up, among other valuables, fifteen watches and forty-one revolvers. This shows the hurry with which the enemy fled yesterday morning. The finders wore them last night as Crimean soldiers wear their medals."

It has since been ascertained that the watches, &c., were not found as pretended, but were stolen from the residents of the neighborhood. A correspondent says:

"Much feeling was manifested among the troops generally, on account of outrages in the way of depredations, which members of the Brooklyn Zouaves (14th) perpetrated last night. Their finding watches, &c., is believed to have been thefts. Their Colonel threatens to hang the four of those known to-day to have thus offended.

There is consolation in the thought, that thousands of the Yankee demons who thus outraged our people, have met a speedy and terrible doom for their enormous sins. But the punishment should not stop here. Washington is now easy of access to our troops, and under the lead of such Generals as now command the Confederate army, the place could be occupied before Saturday night. Let the cry now be, "On to Washington!"

Something from the New York Tribune.—We find the following paragraphs in the Tribune of Saturday, the 13th:

Business is everywhere languid and merchants are ruined. Do you wish to restore confidence and revive trade? *Occupy Richmond!* and prove that you intend to lose no unnecessary time in occupying Charleston, Memphis, and New Orleans. Then the currents of commercial life will begin to move as if by magic.

Forward the converging columns!

New York is a unit for war; but all say it must be a short war. One-half of the population are in an almost starving condition, and unless the war is speedily terminated, the other half expect to be at an early day.

Indictment of the Privateers of the Savannah.—The Grand Jury yesterday formally presented the indictment against the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah for piracy, which was filed in the office of the District Attorney. The case will be put to trial at an early day.

N. Y. Times, 17th inst.

A schooner from Norfolk, heavily laden, probably with cannon for Richmond, ran the blockade at Newport News, and got up James River. Only six shots were fired at her.

Steam Communication between Liverpool and Charleston.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th June, in referring to this line of steamers, says: "From an advertisement in another column it will be perceived that the sailings of the vessels of this company are postponed, owing to the uncertainty as to their being able to enter the port of Charleston; but we are informed that immediately the blockade is removed, or if not effectual and declared so by the British Government, the steamers will commence running. We understand that some very fine steamships have been procured for this line, and the voyage is not expected to occupy more than 13 days in ordinary weather."

A Despotism Acceptable.—Northern Senators do not hesitate to declare, on the floor of the Senate, at Washington, that it would be better to run the risk of erecting a Despotism than to lose the Union. We think they will do both.—*Ch. Cou.*

Excess of Women in England.—The excess of the fair sex in England amounts to the alarming large total of 545,021.

NORTHERN SPECULATIONS.

Late Northern papers furnish some intelligence which may interest our readers, though it must be borne in mind that the Federalists have since met with a disastrous reverse:

Scott's plan of Operations.—The following plan of the campaign, on the part of the Federal authorities, is enunciated by the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Friday morning. It might, possibly, be carried out, if there were not insurmountable obstacles:

Gen. McDowell, who has charge of the division opposite Washington, and embracing some eighty thousand troops, goes directly to Richmond. He has already reached Fairfax Court House, and will, by to-morrow night, have possession of Manassas Junction.

Gen. Patterson moves toward Winchester, driving Johnston toward Manassas or Richmond, where he will join Beauregard, and the two conduct the Confederate Army south of Richmond.

Gen. McClellan will go to Staunton, Va.; thence to East Tennessee, where he will make every arrangement to move on Nashville and Memphis.

While Gen. McClellan is moving toward Memphis from East Tennessee, Gen. Fremont, to whom has been assigned the Western division of the army, will move from Cairo by water, and by land through Kentucky to meet Gen. McClellan at that place.

The great object of Gen. Scott is to occupy Richmond and Memphis for two objects—one as a basis for future winter operations against the Gulf States to act in conjunction with the blockading squadron, and the other to enable England and France to get cotton from Memphis and Richmond through our northern ports, and thereby secure the peace of those countries.

We have no doubt such is Gen. Scott's plan of operations—necessarily so. Gen. McClellan can do no more good in Virginia. Gen. Fremont relieves him of the Western division. The two will, therefore, act in conjunction, moving from different points, to take Memphis. Kentucky will now have to give up her neutral position, as the Government will necessarily be compelled to move troops over her soil to take Memphis and put down the Confederates of Tennessee.

"On, to Richmond."—The New York *Herald*, of Sunday last, contains a letter from its Washington correspondent, dated the 20th, from which we extract:

"Since the engagement on Thursday afternoon, the Union troops have been exceedingly busy erecting batteries and mounting long range thirty-two pound guns.

It has been ascertained that the rebel forces number about thirty-eight thousand in and about Manassas. Gen. Scott received this information to-day, and was asked by a member of Congress what was the strength of the Union force? "It is enough," was the laconic reply of the General. Turning the subject, Gen. Scott went on to pay Congress a compliment for the handsome and prompt manner in which it had voted men and money. He said he now had men enough. He was assured that the loyal people of the whole country were looking with anxiety to him, as the chief agent in putting down the rebellion. He replied, that the magnificent uprising of the American people in defence of freedom was a sublime spectacle, and an example to the civilized world, and the moral effect of it would do more to quell the rebellion than the arms they bore.

There is little doubt that Gen. McDowell will engage the rebels at the earliest moment, and it would not surprise me if the blow was struck at daybreak in the morning. His men are anxious to take the battery, and will as surely do it as the sun rises on the day they attempt it, whether it be to-morrow or Monday.

The Blundering of Gen. Patterson.—Poor Patterson's shoulders have to bear all the weight of responsibility attaching to the Federal reverses. The New York Herald utters a savage growl, thus:

General Patterson has permitted Johnston and his corps to slip through his fingers. Ever since he approached the Potomac his course has been one of continual blunders. After putting the rebels to flight at Falling Waters, instead of pursuing them he allowed them to entrench themselves at Bunker Hill. After a great lapse to time he at last moved to Bunker Hill, but meantime the rebels had moved to Winchester and fortified themselves there. He took possession of the empty camp at Bunker Hill, (how different from the Bunker Hill of other days;) but like the King of France, with his twenty thousand men, he only marched up the hill and then marched down again. Instead of boldly attacking Johnston, because he strongly fortified his camp in the shape of a V, he fell back fourteen miles upon Charlestown, with the idea of getting in his rear by a circuitous route. But meantime Johnston's services are wanted at Manassas Junction, and he gets off with his army to the assistance of Beauregard. Under these circumstances it is understood the Government will remove him from the command, and appoint in his stead Gov. Banks, giving the command of Banks to Gen. Dix. As far as Dix is concerned this might answer very well, for he would not have much to do. But we think the proper place of Banks is in the Cabinet. He is a statesman more than a soldier. He ought to have the place of the present old fogy Secretary of the Navy, and some able regular army officer, educated, like McClellan or Lyon, at West Point, ought to be placed at the head of Patterson's corps.

Subscription to the Loan.—We learn from the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, of this place, that the Directors have resolved to take $25,000 of the loan. This is right. Guilford was slow to get into the spirit of Secession, yet has unbounded faith in the ultimate success of the government, as her willing troops and liberal citizens testify.

Greensborough Times.

Never, since our recollection, has there been such a crop of corn raised in this section of the country as there will be this year, if the seasons will only continue. Should we not feel doubly thankful, in these perilous times, for the smiles thus bestowed on us by Providence.

Concord Flag.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 25.—In response to the action of the North Carolina Convention, Marshall Parks, Navy Agent of that State at this port, has transferred to the Confederate Government a fleet of five steamers, already manned and armed, including the Winslow, in command of Lieut. Crossan, whose captures are familiar to your readers. In spite of our disadvantages, the Southern Navy begins to assume such proportions as make it more than respectable.

☞ **Single copies of the Observer** can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore Price 5 cents.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of County Court of Cumberland, at the election to be held the first Thursday in August, 1861.

JOHN H. COOK.

July 20. 41-tel

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

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AND

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THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

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Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.—We have had but little time, amid the excitements of the last week's news, and have but little room in our crowded columns, to indulge in editorial speculations. Our readers will be better pleased, and far more edified, by the mass of news which we cull with care from a hundred columns in our exchange papers. We issued three extras during the week, which had extensive circulation in town, and which our Postmaster kindly sent to every Post Office that could be reached.

We will offer but a single remark. We do not at all agree with those who suppose that the power and the determination of the bad men at Washington are broken down. They are but crippled, not killed. And they will make superhuman efforts to retrieve their disasters. We confess to an apprehension that they may gain an advantage at Alexandria or Arlington Heights, if, as we suppose, our army has marched upon those points. The policy of that march, provided our Generals have adequate forces, cannot be doubted. But have they? Of that we are not informed. They keep their own counsel—wisely, no doubt.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MANASSAS.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from 2d Lieut. J. A. McPherson, of this county, in Capt. Avery's Company of Col. Fisher's Regiment, (lately a student at Col. Hill's Military Institute at Charlotte,) dated at Manassas Station, July 22d, from which we are permitted to take the following extracts:—

"Leaving Richmond we went by railroad to Strawberry, and stayed one night. Next morning we started for Winchester, 18 miles, on foot. We had to make a forced march of it, as Johnston was expected to be attacked by an overwhelming force. We arrived late in the evening, and were drawn out in line of battle. That night I lay in the corner of a fence with some wheat straw for a shelter. We stayed there till late next evening, when, not being attacked, we pitched our tents and slept in them one night.

News then came that Gen. Beauregard was attacked by a force of three to one, and that the forces threatening us had gone to unite with those against Beauregard. Early in the morning we struck our tents, and, with thousands of others, left Winchester late in the day. When out of town Col. Fisher read an order from the General to make a forced march across the Blue Ridge. We marched till late in the night, and then all lay down by the road-side and slept. At day-break we started again, arrived at Piedmont that night and lay out in a wheat-field all night. Next morning we were roused before day, and started for the cars, but did not get off till night. We suffered a great deal from hunger and fatigue. I stood it as well if not better than the most of them.

We reached Manassas early in the morning, and could hear the cannon firing. We got to the battle field about 12 o'clock, and were led into the fight, and met the hottest of it. Our front rank men fought bravely. We took two pieces of artillery that belonged to the brag battery of the U. S., Sherman's battery. We were standing around the pieces, when some one cried out that we had fired into our friends. The enemy fired upon us from the bushes, and we fell back, as we thought it was our friends. Then they fired on us worse than ever. Our men killed all their horses and they could not take off the guns; so we got them. Col. Fisher was killed near the battery. I did not see him fall and did not know he was killed till the next day. He was shot through the head.

I never thought I could stand the fire of bullets as I did that day; and how I escaped being killed I do not know. It was just an act of Providence that we were not killed by hundreds. About 100 of our regiment were killed and wounded—17 killed and some mortally wounded.

After that fight about 145 of our men went with some other regiments to protect the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. We reached a high hill and could see the enemy drawn out in line of battle. Our artillery opened on them and they retreated. We followed them two or three miles, and that is the last we have seen of them.

We were then about 8 miles from the Junction. The general told us he would attach us to a Mississippi regiment, and we could stay there for the night. I made my supper that night on berries that I picked about in the old fields. We laid that night on the ground in an old field. Next morning we got plenty to eat for breakfast. On Monday morning it began to rain. Our men said they knew where there were plenty of yankee blankets, over-coats and oil-cloths. Some were sent for them and came in loaded down with blankets, over-coats, india rubber over-coats, india rubber table-covers, oil cloths and haversacks. I have a splendid yankee over-coat and so has Capt. Avery. I have also one of their india rubber table-covers. I found these very useful, as we had to march 8 miles in the rain and mud. We took thousands of blankets, over-coats, &c.

We have fought the flower of the Northern army, and think they had a great many more men than we had. Some of the wounded told us that they were the old U. S. regulars, and I think they must have been, for they fought bravely.

We have just received orders to leave this place, to go I know not where, but I suppose towards Alexandria. N. W. Ray [of Cumberland county] is very well. He has not hurt.

FROM RICHMOND.—A letter from a Fayetteville friend on a visit to Richmond, says,—

"This whole city is a perfect jam. After a long march I've succeeded by the aid of a friend in getting something to eat and permission to sleep on the floor in the parlor of a private boarding house.

"From the best information I can get, our dead will not exceed 500, including those who may die of their wounds. No idea can be formed of the loss of the enemy. 5000 is the lowest estimate of their dead. Fisher's regiment was in Johnston's division and suffered severely. It was the first to charge Sherman's battery. I cannot get the names of the killed or wounded. Eight companies of McRae's regiment were in the right wing, and did not come much into the action. I do not hear of any of them being killed. [A letter here says that one man in Capt. Garrett's Co. was killed.—OBS.] It will be some days before you can get authentic information.

"Col. Meares's regiment left here this morning.

"Our forces are advancing on Alexandria. It is said that 30 regiments have been ordered there.

"A gentleman who left Washington on Tuesday morning says that the city was in a perfect panic."

CAPT. D'LAGNEL SAFE!—With more pleasure than we can express did we find in last Thursday's Petersburg Express the following information in regard to this brave and accomplished officer. It is reliable, as Capt. D'Lagnel's family reside in Petersburg, and his wife proceeded to the Northwest to look for him after the news of his disaster:—

Safety of Capt. d'Lagnel.—The friends of the brave Capt. J. A. d'Lagnel, in this city, have received positive information of his escape from the enemy and of his safety and convalescence. He managed, though desperately wounded, to crawl out of sight of the Hessians and hide himself in the woods, where he remained until favorable circumstances aided his escape to the house of a friend. He has been most kindly treated, and is now convalescent. At the earliest opportunity he will be brought home to his rejoicing friends.

A letter has been received here giving full particulars in confirmation of this gratifying intelligence.

THE 11TH N. C. REGIMENT.—This regiment was at, but not in, the Bull's Run fight. A member of it writes, as published in the Greensboro' Patriot,—

"The Eleventh Regiment was placed on the left flank and bore no fighting. Lieut. Col. Leach, in passing from the right to the left wing of our regiment, was saluted by a cannon ball passing in four feet of him, and cutting off a limb just at his side and nearly in front; and another fell immediately before his horse, and in a few feet of his guide, and several whistled over the right wing as they proceeded to join the left."

5TH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.—We are requested to state that the address of the 3d regiment N. C. State troops is, for the present, Fredericksburg, Va.

FOR VIRGINIA.—A friend writes that 1800 troops from the South passed through Wilmington on Saturday.

The Killed and Wounded.—The latest statements at Richmond are that our killed at Manassas will not exceed one hundred.

THANKSGIVING.—Appropriate thanksgiving services were held in the Churches here yesterday, in reference to the Manassas victory, as recommended by Congress.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—What strange powers of resuscitation Major Sherman and his men must have had. They were completely "annihilated" by the 11th Virginia Regiment, and yet revived in time to be "cut to pieces" by Hampton's Legion, put to flight, and their guns turned upon themselves. After two such "complete annihilations," one would think these fellows had had enough of dying; but no, we see by "an eye witness's account" that this same Sherman's Battery was dealing death and destruction, when "a single company of South Carolinians" charged upon and captured the entire battery! Not content with this, these immortals were manning their guns again, when attacked and destroyed by the 39th Virginia, again by the 49th, and we are not sure but the accounts mention an "annihilation" by a Georgia Regiment, before these queer fellows consented to stay annihilated. Whether the "annihilations" occurred in this order or not the accounts do not state. Certain it is, however, that reliable persons, eye-witnesses, participators, etc. mention every one of the above.

Ellsworth's Zouaves seem, also, to have been made of the same indestructible material. For "their terrible loss was owing to their encountering a Texas Regiment, who cut them up terribly." Again we find that it was an Arkansas Regiment who, throwing away their muskets, seized their bowie-knives and cut off the heads and cleft the skulls of the paralyzed Zouaves; and, yet, we have hardly read this thrilling description when we find that it was the 2d South Carolina Regiment that destroyed the famous "Fire Zouaves."

It is supposed that the 6th North Carolina Regiment was somewhere in the fight, as it is mentioned that the body of Col. Fisher, who commanded it, passed through Richmond the day after the battle.

Col. Kirkland, too, with the 11th Volunteers, was extremely fortunate in being placed in the same Brigade with two S. C. Regiments, thereby obtaining passing mention in a letter-writer's account.

To be serious: We presume it will turn out, as it did at Bethel, that the North Carolinians prefer that the full extent and value of their gallant deeds should be made known by some other trumpeter than their own. The only letter we have seen from any of our gallant volunteers who participated in the fight was the very modest one from Lieut. McPherson to his father who lives in the country, and it was by the merest chance that we saw it.

We learn from a letter received by Mrs. Caroline Miller widow of the late Charles Miller of this place, that her son, Jacob H. Miller, was badly wounded in the right side, in the great battle of Manassas on the 21st inst. He belongs to the Iroquois Riflemen, 2d Reg't Miss. Vol., Col. Stone. The following is an extract from the letter:—

GORDONSVILLE, July 24th, 1861.

Mrs. Caroline Miller:—I saw your noble son yesterday. He is at the battle ground hospital, wounded in the right side. I think probably he will recover.

A FAIR HIT.—The Richmond Whig, making a text of the Washington telegram that "the Federal army will be instantly re-organized and increased," indulges in a very severe irony upon old "Fuss and Feathers." It begins to give in to the idea that we have a powerful friend at court. Scott fitted out a "grand army," in the character and amount of which in ammunition, cannon, small arms, military stores of every kind, in wagons, ambulances and camp equipments, nothing to equal it has ever been heard of. No expense was spared. Whatever was needed for offence or defence, or for comfort, was ordered at once, no matter what the cost. It was whispered that the old fellow's object was to bankrupt the North, and a grumbling apprehension to the same effect was heard in Yankeeland. Well, he knew that Virginia needed all these things, and so he sent them over to Gen. Beauregard, at a cost of fifteen or twenty millions of yankee money. Gen. Beauregard, fully appreciating the generosity of the old hero, accepted his bounty in the most gallant style. And now he proposes to send out an "increased" supply, which also Beauregard will be happy to take possession of.

THE WAR OUGHT NOW TO END.—The N. Y. Tribune lately proposed that the two armies should have "a fair fight; if they [the Confederates] fight, and are beaten, they must give it up; *while if they beat us, we ought to do the same.*" "If they do, let us frankly own it, and promptly arrest the wanton effusion of blood."

Well, the fight took place, and the Tribune's side *was* beaten. Will the Tribune stick to its proposition? Will it frankly own, and give up, and go for peace? We have not the slightest hope of it. The North will require—*and will receive*—a good many more Manassas defeats before it comes to its senses.

THE FOLLY AND MADNESS OF COERCION.—This is beautifully illustrated by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Hooper, of Murfreesborough, in a letter which he has had occasion to publish. After speaking of his devotion to the late Union, and of the Union speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, (delivered only a month before the dissolution of that Union,) he says,—

"But the storm of Northern invasion which has driven *him* from his moorings and landed *him* on the Southern Fragment of this vast Republic has landed me there also, with thousands of the lovers of Union. *Now*, there can be but one party. Reunion being evidently impossible, the best argument to convince those who would coerce it, of the folly and madness of their enterprise, is an unbroken unanimity and determined resistance. This is the best method of shortening the war. The grand porcelain vase of our national Union being now broken, to attempt to mend it with hammer and nails, is worthy only of madmen."

SICK SOLDIERS.—Seven of the Virginia railroads, to their credit be it recorded, have agreed to pass sick soldiers on their roads free of charge. They must have a Surgeon's certificate.

GEN. SCOTT'S CARRIAGE.—On the day before the march of "the Grand Army" from Washington, the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune wrote to that paper as follows:

"General Scott will, we understand, go with the Grand Army, as it moves toward Richmond. A vehicle, provided with suitable sleeping accommodations, has been built for his use, and it is expected that he will occupy it first to-night or to-morrow night."

CROPS.—A letter from Carthage says, "the prospect for a full crop of corn through this section of country is now very fair, and I understand that this is the case in all the adjoining counties, with but little exception."

MOORE COUNTY.—Besides the Company that passed through here ten days ago, three others, one of cavalry and two of infantry, are nearly made up.

In that company, we learn that there were members under 18 years of age. One of them was under 17.

HABEAS CORPUS.—We learn that Charles H. Sleuman, in jail at this place for repeated robberies of the mail, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was returned before Judge French on Friday last. The Judge decided, that the commitment was illegal, having been by a Justice of the Peace, who had no jurisdiction of an offence against the laws of the United States. The Judge accordingly ordered the discharge of the prisoner on payment of costs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must ask our Lumberton correspondent to excuse the non-publication of his article. It would doubtless be taken unkindly without correcting the evil of which he complains.

It is utterly out of the question to find room, as we would be glad to do, for the Address (15 octavo printed pages,) of the Teachers and friends of Education. We omit, every issue, matter enough to fill another paper, that we would be glad to insert.

A FEW EGGS.—The following is from the Greensboro' Patriot:—

"The Davis Guards, Capt. Worth, hereby tender their acknowledgments to Mr. B. N. Smith, of this county, for a present of five hundred dozen eggs."

GONE HOME.—Washington dispatches of the 26th state that 15,000 of the three months Lincoln volunteers had gone home. A Louisville dispatch says that enthusiastic receptions of volunteers are noticed at various places, whose departure for home was not noticed at headquarters—showing that more are leaving than the Lincolnites are willing to have known. And a St. Louis dispatch of same date says, "Many three months' volunteers in the interior are arriving home to see how their business is; if less profitable than soldiering they promise to return." A nice set of patriots, truly, who only go soldiering for the sake of the pay. They will find any business more profitable than that at Manassas.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age has a letter purporting to be from a citizen of Washington city to a gentleman in Raleigh. It has some interesting particulars, if reliable; but has not the Age been imposed upon? The letter is dated July 22d, yet tells of "the flying thousands [from Manassas] who have reached this city since Monday morning last." As the 22d was Monday, the writer of a genuine letter would have said, "reached this city since *this morning*." As, however, the date may be a misprint, we extract the following paragraphs:—

"Since the great battle near Manassas on Sunday last, our City has been kept in a perfect furor of excitement by the hasty and frightened retreat of the vanquished northern army back into Washington. I can give you no idea of the terror depicted on the countenances of the flying thousands who have reached this City since Monday morning last. They come in broken squads, in companies torn to pieces, but few in regular retreating order. They give terrific accounts of the fury of the battle-strife, and if one-half they tell of the valor and desperation displayed by the Southern troops be true, they must have fought like blood-hounds—no, let me take that back—but like *men*—brave, bold daring men—who know the value of freedom, and knowing, dared maintain it, at whatever sacrifice it might cost.

"Old Scott is perfectly furious, and lets off any amount of gasconading threats as to what he will do "next time." It is said that he will march upon the South as early as he can gather his army, with a force of two or three hundred thousand strong, expecting to accomplish by numerical strength, what he knows he lacks in courage and valor. But I predict before he can collect this immense army, Beauregard will be in Washington. He will be welcomed not only by many who sympathize with the South in its noble resistance to oppression, but also by hundreds of others who pray for deliverance from the state of anarchy, confusion and military despotism to which we are here subjected."

The Richmond Enquirer says, on the authority of a gentleman from Alexandria, that—

'The time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they could not be paid off until the ensuing Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. When they retreated they went straight to Washington, and demanded their wages, that they might return to their homes. Their rights were again denied, however, and then resulted a fight. The regulars were called out, and in the conflict which resulted blood was freely shed on both sides. The panic was so great that had it not been for throwing open the draw on the Long Bridge, and anchoring the steamboats in the stream, the entire army would have retreated to the city of Washington, if not beyond."

HON. ALFRED B. ELY.—This member of Lincoln's Congress, from the Rochester District, N. Y., was taken prisoner at Manassas. He was not in the army, but for some reason or other chose to take a musket and go into the ranks as a private. He was taken to Richmond and treated exactly as other privates are. That is, he is confined in a large tobacco factory, with 600 others, and has simple bread and meat dealt out to him, the same rations as our soldiers get. It is said that he complains bitterly of his accommodations and fare. But what else could he expect? He will have reason to thank his stars if Lincoln has sense enough not to hang the privateersmen of the Savannah, as he seems disposed to do, for in that case there is a very decided inclination in Virginia to select Mr. Ely as one of the victims of Confederate retaliation.

This Mr. Ely is not the same who taught school here in the Donaldson Academy some twenty years ago.

30,000 HAND-CUFFS.—Among the incredible reports of the late battle is one that we captured 30,000 hand-cuffs. The story we say is incredible. But if true, a thousand of them should be applied at once to that number of the yankee prisoners.

SOUTHERN BANK CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of representatives of Banks was held in Richmond, Va., on the 24th to the 27th inst. Delegates were present from two banks in Alabama, eleven in Georgia, one in Louisiana, twelve in North Carolina, fourteen in South Carolina, six in Tennessee, and eight in Virginia. (From North Carolina, G. W. Mordecai, W. A. Wright, W. A. Caldwell, Thos. D. Johnson, John D. Williams, O. G. Parsley, Jas. E. Hoyt, A. T. Davidson, W. G. Broadfoot, B. A. Kittrell, E. L. Watson, and H. B. Hammond.

The object is to provide a uniform currency for all portions of the Confederacy. Capital to the amount of $50,000,000 is represented.

At the former meeting in June it had been resolved to receive and pay out the Treasury notes of the government; and to loan the government such sums as may be agreed upon.

At this meeting resolutions were unanimously adopted heartily approving the vigorous policy of the government; and affirming the duty of banks, capitalists and property-holders to support it in money and other means—which, in the opinion of the Convention, are abundantly adequate.

The Convention finally unanimously adopted resolutions recommending that Congress issue a hundred millions in Treasury Notes, for general circulation, the banks agreeing to receive and pay them out. All notes above $50 to bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per ct. $5s, $10s, and $20s not to bear interest.

SEVERE.—The Richmond Examiner speaks very plainly about the drunken blackguard Letcher who is now Governor of that State. It considers him not only incompetent but palpably treacherous. At the same time it says that, "with a few honorable exceptions, the railroads of Virginia have exhibited a criminal degree of inefficiency in the transportation of troops. "How not to do it," seems to have been their study in all the business of this war." The battle of Manassas was almost lost by the inefficiency of the Manassas road, and would have been lost but that Gen. Smith stopped the cars and marched his troops right into the battle.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The Secretary of War of the Confederate States has recommended that 300 regiments of troops be called out. It is understood that Congress will leave the number of regiments discretionary with the President. As old Scott says, let there be enough.

Stocks were greatly excited in New York in anticipation of the speedy occupation of Richmond. There were immense sales, and everything went up, up. N. C. bonds sold at 58½, Virginia 47, Tennessee 43½, Missouri 44½, Georgia 64, Louisiana 57½.

We have not heard of the prices since the battle of Manassas.

VERY PROBABLE.—The Richmond Examiner suggests what we had considered quite likely—that Gen. Scott will fall into disgrace at the North. It says,—

"The Northern mind will demand a victim for the defeat of Manassas. It will demand a distinguished victim; and what more probable than that it will fix upon this illustrious Virginia traitor for the sacrifice?"

God grant it!

ANOTHER WONDERFUL SIGN.—As forty centuries ago the patriarch Jacob said, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not; and he called the name of that place Bethel," so a remarkable significance is found in the name "Manassas." At the opening of Thursday morning's session of the Confederate Congress, the Rev. L. A. Ware, referring to the thanks ascribed to God for our late great victory, besought that He would so impress the hearts of the people with a sense of his providence and goodness that the name "Manassas" should always remind them of its scriptural signification, which was: "*God hath made us to forget all our troubles.*"

If ever a people had reason to thank God, and to bow down before him in awe and reverence, and in supplication for a continuance of the marvellous favors shown, it is this people. Let not these favors inspire us with pride, but rather let them humble us, making us strong only against the Goths and Vandals who have come among us to burn and destroy, to steal and to slay, whose actions conform to their watchword, "Booty and Beauty."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Latest from Manassas.—Our forces having been moved forward far beyond that point, their movements and present position are perhaps less known at Manassas Junction than in Richmond.

A train bringing over a hundred wounded, thirty of whom were Yankees, reached here last night.

From a gentleman who came down, we learn that our troops continued to bring in numbers of Yankee prisoners. Thirty-seven were brought in just before the departure of the train. Immense quantities of arms of all descriptions are also being brought in; among other things, yesterday, two four-horse wagon loads of cavalry pistols.

Thousands of the enemy's dead still remain unburied, though our troops have been steadily engaged since Monday in furnishing them with hospitable graves.

The effluvia arising from their decomposing carcases has so poisoned the air for leagues around the battle field that there is reason for apprehending a plague.

All that we could ascertain positively with regard to Gen. Beauregard, was that he was *not* at Manassas.

Richmond Dispatch, 27th.

No Fight at Newport News.—Reports of a battle between Magruder and the vandals are contradicted. A Richmond volunteer who left Yorktown on the night of the 25th informs the Dispatch that all was quiet on the peninsula up to that time.

A Feint.—All but one of the federal fleet had disappeared from Old Point, leading to the supposition that they had gone up the Bay. But on the 23d a Confederate salute in honor of the Manassas victory was fired at Craney Island, about 8 miles off, when suddenly five of their steamers came up under full head of steam. They had been hid, in hope to entice our forces to some imprudent attack.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The important movement expected to be made at Old Point has been postponed, in consequence of the sad and unfortunate news of the defeat of the Federal troops near Manassas on Sunday.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.—Saturday's Richmond Examiner says,—

"We saw last evening a gentleman who had just arrived from the North. He says that he had seen the New York Herald of Tuesday last, and that it estimates the loss of the Federal forces, in the battle at Manassas on Sunday, in killed, wounded and missing, at *twenty thousand*."

Escaped.—Lieut. Selden, the U. S. Navy officer captured in Florida and carried to Richmond, has made his escape, violating his parole of honor in doing so. We are sorry for it, as we looked to him to be hanged if the Savannah privateersmen should be hanged by Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Gen. Wadsworth has just arrived from Fairfax Court-House, and reports that the Confederate army is coming on. There is great consternation here.

The Federal Government on its last Legs.—WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Federal pickets at Falls Church (four miles from Alexandria) were driven in early on Wednesday.

General McClellan arrived here to-day.

The War Department is engaged in a thorough re-organization of the army. The old system will be changed, and reliable officers will be provided, subject to an examination of a Board of officers appointed by the War Department.

France and England are undoubtedly discussing the blockade, with a view of making propositions.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Nothing has been heard from the flag of truce sent out to Manassas to bury the dead, or from Col. Cameron. It is supposed that the Southerners have a scheme on foot to be kept secret and they detain everything coming within their lines.

Regiments leaving for Home.—NEW YORK, July 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald of this morning says the disasters of Sunday have thrown the Government *back to the defences occupied three months ago.* Offensive operations will not be commenced before fall.

All department letters since the defeat contain the following: "Your Regiment is accepted, with the distinct understanding that this Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who prove incompetent to command."

Col. Bartlett, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, has been brought a prisoner to Washington.

Two Indianapolis Regiments have returned from Virginia and been mustered out of the service. Three more are on their way home.

A Call for Lincoln's Cabinet to Resign.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The Cincinnati papers contain the New York Tribune's call for the resignation of the Federal Cabinet, in consequence of their incompetency.

Mr. Merriman Released on Bail.—In pursuance of orders from Washington, Mr. John Merriman, who was the first to be arrested at Baltimore and confined in Fort McHenry, was turned over to the U. S. civil authorities on the 20th, and bailed in the sum of $40,000. He had been confined several weeks.

Rebellion in Illinois.—Northern accounts from Illinois, of the 17th instant, state that a rebellion had broken out in Washington county, in Illinois. At Nashville, in that county, the insurgents had out down the stars and stripes, and hoisted in their place the Confederate flag. "Union" men had been ordered to leave the town.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Gen. Fremont has arrived here.

From Manassas.—Two trains arrived in this city yesterday evening from Manasssas, bringing together one hundred and seventy sick and wounded soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Trophies!—Besides the regular supplies for war, in vast profusion, the Grand Army had a great many pretty and curious things, which fell into the hands of the victors. A bill of fare for dinner in Richmond, next Sunday; sundry boxes of champagne; a large number of trunks filled with splendid ladies' dresses; a pack of cards, and a very luxurious chair, with "Winfield Scott" on both, were among the spoils.—*Rich. Whig.*

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—On the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President, Mr. Bayard of Delaware made a bold and fearless speech, denouncing these acts and the coercion policy. He said, "No King of England, for the last two hundred years, has attempted to suspend the liberty bill of Great Britain, yet the President of the United States has not only assumed this power, but chosen to delegate it to a subordinate military officer, in gross violation of the Constitution of the country. When you have passed the resolution now before us, there will no longer be any free institutions in America; this will have ceased to be a land of liberty." He had been as deeply attached to the Union as any man, and would gladly have sacrificed all he had of property to preserve it; but it could not be done by coercion, or conquest.

Good for Mr. Bayard!

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the House, Mr. McClernand said that the House should make provision for additional resources, else the Government credit would fail. Mr. Wright said it had failed already. In the Committee of the Whole the direct tax meets with violent opposition.

In the Senate, a resolution for maintaining the supremacy of the Union, passed by a vote of thirty yeas to one nay—Mr. Breckinridge.

MISSOURI.—We are sorry to see that Gov. Jackson of Missouri is in Richmond making speeches. He is wanted at home, if he is of any account. He says that Missouri has 40,000 troops in the field "to drive the enemy from her borders, and they would be sure to do it." Not if they all follow the Governor to Virginia. A Convention in Missouri has declared his office vacant, and it is said go for the defunct Union.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—On Monday before leaving Manassas, President Davis very properly promoted this noble officer from the rank of Brigadier to that of a full General.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, preferring active duty in the field to the office of Secretary of State of the Confederate Government, has resigned that office and been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate army. And the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, for many years Senator in the U. S. Congress from that State, has succeeded to the office of Secretary of State.

DIRECT TAXES.—Lincoln proposes to raise thirty millions by direct taxation, and of this he expects Maryland to pay $655,235—a most reasonable expectation, considering the tyranny and oppression now grinding that State.

Greely lately said that "the immediate occupation of Richmond" would enable Lincoln to get what money he wants on his own terms. As he does *not* occupy Richmond, how will he get the money?

A Courier Sent to Paris.—It is stated that the French Consul in this city, Monsieur Paul, has dispatched a Courier to his Government, conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FROM EUROPE.—Liverpool advices to the 18th inst. are received. Cotton buoyant at ⅛d advance. Sales in two days 40,000 bales, speculators taking 20,000.

The London Times thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the Northerners to reconsider their rejection of peace or compromise.

A late Paris Constitutionalist says that "all Europe is directly interested in ending promptly the fratricidal contest in America."

Our Troops in Virginia.—Our readers must keep their eyes on our brave troops in Virginia. Let our ladies and friends remember them. Gen. Hill's regiment, of course, is at Yorktown, and so is Col. McKenny's. Col. Williams's near Norfolk, Col. Pender's near Smithfield, Col. Daniel's at Suffolk, Col. Stephen Lee's, we hear, has been ordered to the valley of Virginia under Gen. Loring, the late Col. Fisher's is at Manasssas, also Col. Hoke's, Col. McRae's, Col. Kirkland's, Col. Tew's, Col. Meares's and Col. Anderson's. Col. Pettigrew's, Col. Stokes's, and Col. Clark's regiments will leave for Virginia in a few days, making in all about 14,000 men.

Raleigh Standard.

6th North Carolina Regiment.—From a most reliable source, we learn that there were 16 killed and between 40 and 50 wounded. There was no officer, except Col. Fisher, that was killed. The names of the killed and wounded were not obtained.—*Rich. Examiner 26th.*

Companies B, G, I, and K, of the 3rd Regiment N. C. State troops, 400 in number, arrived here yesterday. They will immediately proceed to join the balance of their comrades, who are not now in Richmond.

Richmond Dispatch, 27th.

Disappointed.—Our readers will regret to learn that the cargo of coffee by the wreck of the barque Linwood, a short time since at Hatteras, is so injured that only a few hundred bags can be saved. The vessel and most of her cargo are worthless.—*Raleigh Standard.*

INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury so—and justly—characterizes the following remark in Lincoln's late Message:—

"Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even, is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions."

The writer says that "in the State Constitution of the most fanatical and furious of the States who have coerced the Cabinet into its war policy, Massachusetts, Part 1, Art. 4, it is declared that "the people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent State: and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled."

And several other examples are presented of inexcusable ignorance of Lincoln, Seward & Co.

THE WAR CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

The North is reaping her reward for this war upon the South. Her commerce is destroyed, her business paralyzed, her people starving. We compile below some extracts from Northern papers to show the condition of her people, and the effects of the war upon her business. The poorer classes are gradually drifting to want, and we shall not be surprised to soon hear of bread riots among her laboring classes. The picture we present below is certainly not exaggerated, for every line is taken from their own papers:

The Prevailing Distress.—Delegations of females, the wives of volunteers, yesterday visited several newspaper offices, and represented themselves and others to be in a destitute condition. They say the families of the soldiers will starve, unless something is done for them, and think it strange no more money should be paid. Most certainly the distress is very great, and, unless immediate aid is rendered, great suffering must ensue.

Northern Factories Stopped.—B. B. Belcher, and Whitmore Belcher & Son, manufacturers of agricultural implements, at Chicopee Falls, have suspended operations and will not resume work till times are better. One of the woolen mills in Wales, owned by Porter Wales has stopped, having used up its stock and having accumulated goods on hand, for which they have no sale.

A Procession of Starving Women.—This morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large number of women assembled in front of No. 14 Fourth Avenue, the main distribution office of the Union Defence Committee, in expectation of receiving some assistance from that body. It seems that some misinformed, or malicious person, caused a notice to be published that the committee would again distribute money, commencing this morning.

When the females found out that they had been deceived, quite a commotion occurred. In all languages the U. D. C. received chastisement; some were in favor of hanging all the "aristocrats" who had led their men away to fight while the "dandies" remained at home; others proposed the immediate destruction of the distributing office; and finally, a motion to adjourn to the City Hall prevailed, by a vote quite unanimous.

Two by two the women, some having babies in their arms, while others carried baskets, marched down the Bowery to the City Hall.

The officials reviewed this petticoat demonstration with evident alarm, while several tinseled officers were scowled at so fiercely that they beat an ignominous retreat.

The procession marched into the Mayor's office, while the clerks gazed upon the unusual sight with an astonishment bordering on the ludicrous. A loud cry for "the Mayor" went up from the throng, but the women were informed that his Honor was not in and so could say nothing to them. At this point, a widow named Mahon, whose son had enlisted in the Mozart Regiment, said that he would not have gone had he not been promised that his mother should receive $2 a week. She had nothing to eat since Saturday, and would not beg even though she died.

Another woman, quite respectable in appearance, whose husband was at Fortress Monroe, had an infant in her arms, and said that she could do without food herself, but the child must have something; "even," added she, with almost fierce energy, "if I have to steal it." Still others cried out that they were starving, and that if the food were not forthcoming, death must ensue. A small, pale-looking female threatened to drown herself and child, because of the privation they were suffering, and for a time there was a perfect Babel.

At last, a clerk referred them to the office of the Union Defence Committee, telling them they would meet the managers there, and get full information from them personally. The idea was immediately acted upon, and in a moment one hundred and fifty women were on their way to the rooms of the Committee in Pine street. On the route down, they were followed by a large and curious crowd, who listened, some with astonishment and others with pity, to the tales of woe told by the poor applicants for relief promised, but not forthcoming.

When the procession reached the committee's headquarters, the members gazed upon the scene with feelings of anything but pleasure. They knew very well that the women were in want, and that they had no means of relieving them, so it was determined that Gen. Wetmore should explain matters. The crowd rushed up stairs, and in a moment the ante-room was thronged, and the cry went up, "We are starving!" "We want money!"

"There is none here," replied the clerk.

"Then it should not have been promised," said one woman. "Had my boy known this, he would never have deserted me to fight for an ungrateful set of aristocrats. You've got him away now, and intend, I suppose, to let us starve."

This speech was endorsed by the throng, some of whom demanded a hearing before the committee.

Gen. Wetmore here made his appearance, and said that he regretted extremely there should have been any misunderstanding. There was no money for them, but some gentlemen were now engaged in a laudable attempt to raise some. Should they remain quiet for a day or two, there would, doubtless, be plenty of relief. Let them go home, like good people.

An Irish woman here emphatically declared that she would not go home, but would stay there and force them to give her something to eat. They wouldn't dare to let her starve under their very eyes.

Several determined to stand by the Irish woman.

At this point, a woman proposed that a female regiment should be raised.

"Arrah, what for?" asked a small specimen of the green isle.

"To teach these philanthropists here that women are not cowards. If they have not got money for us, let them give us work. That's all we ask."

Thus the talking was kept up. It is quite evident that there is much suffering among these unfortunate females, and unless something be done for them without delay, it is quite likely that the people of this city will be ashamed by hearing of serious results.

Gen. Beauregard's Report.—The wife of the gallant Beauregard received the following dispatch, on the 19th inst., in New Orleans:

MANASSAS, July 18.—"The enemy has been repulsed. I am well. "G. T. BEAUREGARD."

We are at once supplied with an abundant outfit of an army. The finest pieces of artillery on the American continent are the sixty-one guns captured on Sunday. We were scant of powder, and we have captured a magnificent supply. We have, in a word, furnished ourselves with an outfit of camp equipage which money could not have purchased for us nor time supplied.

The enemy loses it all, and a vast portion of it cannot be replaced. His great deficiency was in horses; and we have literally stripped him of his whole stud. We shall not hazard a statement of the number of thousands of his horses which we have killed or captured. To invade our country now would be almost impractible, from his inability to procure the animals to do his transportation.

By the work of Sunday, we have broken the back bone of invasion and utterly broken the spirit of the North. Henceforward we shall have hectoring, bluster and threat; but we shall never yet get such another chance at them again in the field.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DIED,

In Harnett county, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. SARAH S. SMITH, wife of Farquhard Smith Esq. She was born Nov. 14th 1805.

Presbyterian please copy.

At Garysburg, on the 20th inst., of pneumonia, JOHN C. TEAL, aged 23 years. The deceased was one of the first to respond to his State's call for Volunteers from Montgomery County. Though he had not the good fortune to die for his country on the battle field, yet he died nobly doing his duty at a Camp of Instruction, in preparing to defend its honor. He had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-soldiers, and his untimely death has thrown a gloom over all. He leaves a wife and four helpless children and numerous friends at home to mourn his loss. COM.

In Orange County, on the 23d inst., Gen. JOSEPH ALLISON, formerly a member of the Legislature, and subsequently Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

TO THE LADIES.

THOSE who are still willing to do something for their Country, can find a Soldier's BLOUSE for each member of the Cumberland Cavalry to make up at the Store of Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, or to-morrow.

If those who cannot call will send their names, the article will be sent to any point. July 29.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Two or three loads of fair Cotton to-day brought 11½.
Flour, Family 5 25, Super $5, Fine 4 75, Cross 4 50.
Bacon 15 to 16. Corn 50 to 60.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At New York cotton 15⅜ to 16.
At New Orleans, cotton 10½ to 11, but no sales. Sugar 3⅜ to 4⅜. Coffee 17 to 22; stock 2800 bags.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES!

1000 yards Gray Cassimere,
1000 " Gray Cloths,
EXPRESSLY FOR OFFICERS,
fine, bright colors, &c.
—ALSO—
The Original and Elegant North Carolina State Arms Button,
just secured for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS!
and will be used on no others.
Send to O. S. BALDWIN,
Civic and Military House,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 27, 1861. 43*16t
Raleigh Standard copy 4 times inside.

STRAYED,

FROM my place, 5 miles North of Fayetteville, about 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d inst., a

FROM THE OBSERVER EXTRA, JULY 23.

Victory! Victory!

We can add nothing to the deep impressiveness of the following accounts from yesterday's Richmond Examiner. Thank God the day is ours!

All day yesterday, under the hot sun of July, from day-break till nightfall, the army of the North and the army of the South wrestled over the plains of Manassas. The great fight has been fought, and it has pleased Jehovah, the Lord of Battles, to crown with victory the standards of the Southern Confederacy.

At this hour, the deepest anxiety that can overwhelm the human heart is settled on this city. We know that a victory, such as never yet was won on American soil, has been gained by Southern manhood. We know that it was resolutely contested by the enemy, and that a terrible loss of life has taken place. We know the names of some general officers who have fallen. But few families in this city had not some dear member in that army which fought yesterday for Liberty and for Country; and of our brothers, sons, husbands, friends, who were not titled with such office, we know nothing now.

The battle commenced at 4 o'clock on yesterday morning; it was ended by the flight of the enemy at seven in the evening; our troops remained masters of the field. But of the numbers slain and wounded, we could learn little that is satisfactory, and of the military details of the day still less. Such information as we deem most reliable, we now propose to impart.

The armies under Patterson and Johnston both arrived on the field in time to take part in this general action. Patterson's column had marched from Martinsburg to the neighborhood of Winchester, and pretended to offer battle; but decamped in the night, recrossed the Potomac and made its way to the scene. Johnston learned his retreat next morning, and marched twenty regiments directly to Manassas. The enemy were also reinforced by ten thousand new troops the evening before the battle, and brought out fifty additional pieces of artillery from Washington, among which were two Dahlgren guns of large size.

During the day it is generally understood that we had 40,000 troops actually engaged, without including large reserves. The enemy is believed to have had not less than 60,000 men in the action without including their reserves. But these numbers are given only by rumor, it being impossible in the recent changes in the location of the various corps to obtain an official accuracy on these points. Gen. McDowell is said to have been the commander-in-chief of the Northern forces. On our side, Gen. Johnston commanded the left and Gen. Beauregard the centre; Gen. Jackson the right of our lines. President Davis left Richmond by a special train on yesterday morning, and arrived at Manassas Junction before 4 o'clock.

The telegraph states that the President went to the field and took the chief command of the army. We have, however, reason to believe, that this statement is erroneous, and that President Davis did not participate in the action, though his presence at Manassas must have greatly encouraged the troops.

The Northern army was nominally the attacking party, and had completed at its leisure all arrangements for a decisive action. But there was no surprise of our party, and our arrangements were equally complete. It was known in Richmond, at ten o'clock on Saturday night, that the great battle was to have been fought on the succeeding Sunday.

Concerning the manœuvres of the affair, we can only learn that the main attack of the enemy was made on the left, in General Johnston's command, and that our chief loss was there. We lost in that division no less than three general officers, in command of Brigades, to-wit: Bartow, Bee and Kirby Smith,—the last of whom was considered one of the best commanders of the Confederate army. General Johnston's staff is said to have had some wounded. He himself is safe; and so is Beauregard with all his staff. Hampton's Legion is much cut up; it is said to have three hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Among the latter, General Hampton is reported. This damage was done by Sherman's famous battery of Light Artillery. A Virginia Regiment, it is uncertain whether the Fourth or the Eleventh—we incline to believe the latter, under Col. Garland, of Lynchburg—was ordered to charge this battery, and did so with perfect success. This Regiment, whichever it was, took the whole battery at the point of the bayonet and turned the pieces on the enemy; but, in doing so, suffered a terrible loss.

We are unwilling to make even an approximate statement of our loss or of that of the enemy. It is only known to have been dreadful on both sides. Such, of necessity, it must have been from the numbers engaged, the protracted duration of the contest and the embittered passions inspiring the men engaged.

We are happy to announce that our troops were, at the last advices, in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. As we had fifteen hundred cavalry, and a moonlight night, the havoc among their disordered columns ought to have been great. Whether the pursuit will be pushed to extremities, and the batteries around Alexandria and on Arlington Heights stormed at once, while the foe is confused and dispirited and our men warmed with victory, is uncertain. But this we know, that if we have a BONAPARTE among our Generals, we would enter Washington at the heels of a Federal rout.

But however these things may be, the results of this splendid success will be found so great as to be almost incalculable. This blow will shake the Northern Union in every bone; the echo will reverberate round the globe. It secures the Independence of the Southern Confederacy. The churches of this city should be opened to-day, and its inhabitants should render God their thanks for a special providence in their behalf; for yesterday morning the fate of Richmond, with many other fates, trembled in the balance.

DESPATCH TO THE EXAMINER.

All the reliable information I can obtain from Manassas, in relation to the great battle to-day, is to this effect: The battle commenced at four o'clock this morning. It became general about noon, and the engagement closed at 7 o'clock, P. M. The left wing was commanded by Gen. Johnston, the right by Gen. Beauregard, and the centre by President Davis.

Sherman's celebrated battery of Light Artillery was taken by the 11th Virginia Regiment, which was nearly destroyed in doing so.

The fight was very severe on both sides. Among the prominent officers who are reported to have been killed are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, and Col. Johnson, of the Hampton Legion.

A dispatch from President Jefferson Davis, at Manassas, received at 9 o'clock P. M. last night, says: "We have gained a glorious but dear-bought victory. Night closed upon the enemy in full flight and closely pursued."

A dispatch from the Editor of the Petersburg Express to the Raleigh Standard, dated 1 P. M. yesterday, the 22d, says that Gen. Scott was in chief command, (but that is scarcely correct,) and that Gen. McDowell was mortally wounded. -

Gen. Beauregard had a horse shot under him.

The battle was commenced by Beauregard, on discovering the enemy throwing up breastworks under pretence of burying their dead!

It is stated that the fleeing foes were overridden and cut down in a terrible manner by the cavalry.

Sherman's battery is said to have consisted of 22 guns, and, under his skilful management, to have been one of the most formidable in the world.

The forces on the field are estimated at 60,000 Southern and 100,000 Northern.

FROM THE OBSERVER EXTRA, JULY 24.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT STONE BRIDGE.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The city was intensely excited yesterday, and a deep anxiety to learn further particulars of the battle fought on Sunday last, was visible on every countenance. About midday it was ascertained that the President had officially communicated the news of the victory to the War Department.

MANASSAS, July 21, (at night,) 1861.

TO GEN. S. COOPER: Night has closed on a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn with those killed for miles, and the farm houses and grounds around were filled with his wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was warmly fought on our left, several miles from our field works—our force engaged there not exceeding fifteen thousand, that of the enemy estimated at thirty-five thousand.

(Signed,) JEFF. DAVIS.

This clear and comprehensive language of President Davis, who has gone to take the field in person, conveys all that we had learned up to last evening at six o'clock, of our glorious victory. There are many who will mourn the loss of sons and brothers, yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that the steps of the invader turned back and fled over a pathway of blood.

STILL LATER.

The Central train arrived late last night, and we gathered from the passengers some particulars of the battle.

As already stated, the left wing of our army sustained the heaviest part of the fight, and suffered severely.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500, though in the confusion succeeding the battle it was utterly impossible to ascertain the number accurately.

The enemy is believed to have lost from 12,000 to 15,000, besides a large number taken prisoners. About 500 of the latter were brought in at Manassas yesterday morning.

Gen. Patterson, of the Federal Army, is taken prisoner; also, another high officer whose name we understood to be Wilcox.

The body of Col. Fisher, of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment, who passed through here a few days ago at the head of a splendid command, was brought down on the train last night; also, three others, whose names we did not learn.

A considerable number of wounded soldiers also came down. The train started, we were informed, with some three hundred but left many on the way—some of whom took different routes for the interior, and others were too feeble to travel.

We have reason to believe that Col. Moore's First Virginia Regiment suffered little loss.

Much anxiety was manifested at the depot to learn the loss sustained by the cavalry companies, and a gentleman who was near the scene of action thought it was not heavy, since they commenced their attack and pursuit at a late hour.

Sherman's Battery, considered the finest in the Federal service, was unquestionably captured. This was the firm opinion of all with whom we conversed. The number of muskets and equipments generally, secured by the Confederate troops, is very large.

The wounded men who came down last night excited the commiseration and sympathy of the vast crowd assembled. They will have every attention bestowed upon them. Some of them were suffering severely, others slightly hurt.

A gentleman who witnessed the battle says the balls flew incessantly, like hail in a tempestuous day. It was a terrific scene from first to last. Such a battle was never before fought on this continent. When the Federalists gave way they scattered like sheep, and their slaughter was awful.

We could learn no names of the killed on our side, other than those mentioned yesterday, except Col. Fisher, and Mr. Fontaine, of the Louisa Grays. The latter was a son of Col. E. Fontaine, President of the Central Railroad Company.

It was stated by a passenger that the scene attending the arrival of the Federal prisoners was quite ludicrous. They threw themselves down upon the wet ground, while the militia of the neighborhood stood around in double rank and with guns erect, protecting them in their repose.

The reports so freely circulated yesterday of the occupation of Alexandria by our troops, were unfounded. The pursuit of the fugitives was kept up for a few miles only.

The victory was complete, and our Congress yesterday properly acknowledged their gratitude to Almighty God, who has so signally blessed our cause. Resolutions were passed recommending public thanksgiving in all our churches on Sunday next.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Special Dispatch to the Wilmington Journal.

The enemy opened their batteries at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. They chose their own position a few miles above Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, where the principal battle was fought, the attempt being to turn our left flank.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock our brave men began to waver, and the result hung in the balance, when Generals Beauregard and Johnston threw themselves into the thickest of the fight. Gen. Beauregard has covered himself with glory. Lt. Col. Johnson of the Hampton Legion being killed, and Col. Hampton wounded, Gen. Beauregard led the legion into action in gallant style. He had his horse's head shot off by a shell; and the horses of two of his aids were killed by the same shell. Reinforcements coming up at the critical moment, the result began to turn in our favor, the enemy falling back, though in good order.

Col. Bartow, of Georgia, was struck from his horse while leading a magnificent charge of his regiment, with his colors in his hand.

Gen. Beauregard commanded. Gen Johnston aided him, though entitled by superior rank to command. Many shell and rifled shot were thrown at Gen. B. I myself saw a shell burst not 20 yards from him.

The New Orleans Washington Artillery did great execution. It had only one, a sergeant, killed, and two wounded.

The panorama was magnificent beyond description, the battle extending for seven miles.

Part of the 7th and 8th Louisiana regiments were in the action. Major Wheat was badly wounded, and his recovery is barely possible. His battalion was badly cut up.

The enemy was commanded immediately by Gen. McDowell, who is said to have had 60,000 men. Our force in all is estimated at 85,000 at Stone Bridge.

Gen. Scott is said by persons to have been a few miles off. We hear nothing of Patterson.

Our numbers immediately engaged were 15,000.

The enemy was totally routed. We have captured thirty pieces of Artillery, thirty wagons laden with provisions and five hundred prisoners.

Among the prisoners were Col. Corcoran, of the N. York Irish service; Col. Wilcox, a Captain and three privates. The Michigan regiment surrendered to the Confederate 28th Virginia reg't.

Edward Carrington, nephew of the late William C. Preston, a Virginian, who fought against us, is also a prisoner.

LATER FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

By the cars, which arrived at 10 last night, we gather a few particulars.

All the enemy's batteries on the field were taken.—The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is reported at 10 to 12,000. Seven or eight hundred prisoners, among the number two members of the Rump Congress, Elam and Cochrane of N. York.

General Bee, reported dead, is only badly wounded.—*Richmond Whig.*

Our information on this point, which we have good reason to think correct, is this: We have 400 men killed and 1200 wounded—a total of 1600. We have taken 34 cannon from the enemy, in which is included the whole of Sherman's Battery and one Parrott gun of uncommonly heavy calibre.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

SUNDAY'S WORK—DESTRUCTION OF SCOTT'S REGULAR ARMY.

"Send me good troops, not volunteers." These were the words of Gen. Scott to the Government, during his unlucky wars in Florida; and this was the sentiment on which he acted in preparing for the great encounter with the South on Sunday last. He had collected at Washington all the troops of the regular army on the east of the Rocky Mountains. The forces from Jefferson Barracks and from St. Louis, with which Gen. Lyon had been hectoring for two months over the people of Missouri, had been brought to the Potomac. The three batteries of the regular army that had been to aid the column of Patterson in its projected march into the valley of Virginia—a march, however, which Patterson did not effect—had been brought down for the work of Sunday, by a cunning stroke of strategy. The whole forces of regular troops that had been collecting by degrees in Washington since February last, had been marshaled for this special service.

All had been crossed over the Potomac and formed into the advancing column which was to precipitate itself upon our left flank on Bull's Run and enforce success by an irresistible *coup de main*. In the column of thirty-five thousand men which charged upon Johnston's division, not less than ten thousand were thoroughly trained soldiers of the regular army, including all the finest batteries of the Federal service, which had been diligently brought together from long distances for the special work of this important day. It was an army of those "good soldiers," with which Gen. Scott delights to fight, and whom he is in the habit of thinking invincible against volunteers, that the little band of Southern troops who never were under fire before, literally beat to death on Sunday. Our brave Southern volunteers not only whipped their own number of Yankee troops, but they whipped in addition, ten thousand forces of the regular United States Army. The fifteen thousand men under Johnston beat thirty-five thousand of the enemy, including the best regiments and the crack batteries of the regular army of the U. S. It is the fact that this latter force was encountered, which explains the terrific mortality that our column suffered. The day's work cost us dear; but it is a performance that makes an everlasting record for Southern prowess, as compared with Northern instability and inefficiency in the field.

The heavy onset throughout the day was against our left flank; and on that side the main battle was fought. For seven hours did Johnston make good his resistance against more than double his numbers, composed in part of the flower of the regular Federal army. Terrific as was his loss, he still held his advanced position, and was still maintaining a successful encounter with his adversary, when, about 4 o'clock, Gen. Davis, finding the attack elsewhere upon our lines to be little more than a feint, advanced the centre to the support of Johnston, and decided the fortune of the day.

Every soldier and every officer did his duty, and henceforward, through all time, it will be the highest pride of every man in that gallant army to say that he was at Manassas on the 21st of July.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANASSAS BATTLE
(Telegraphed to the Wilmington Journal.)

LOUISVILLE, July 23, 1861.

The following news of the Confederate victory creates the most intense excitement here, startling the public mind.

The morning papers having published despatches from Washington containing the proclamation of a brilliant victory for the Federalists, there is now great rejoicing over the truth among the Southern rights men.

The dispatch received here (Louisville) from Washington, under date of Monday at noon, says: "Our troops (Federalists) after gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington. After this information from Centreville last night, a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevailing, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts a gloom over the movements of the country, and excites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, taking masked batteries gradually but surely, driving the enemy towards Manasssas, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by General Johnston. We were immediately driven back and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred. A *regular stampede* took place. It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House.

A large number of troops, in their retreat, fell on the way-side from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run is strewn with arms and knapsacks discarded by the troops to better facilitate their retreat. Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, endeavoring to rally his men with only partial success.

Only two hundred of the Fire Zouaves (Ellsworth's) are left from the slaughter. The sixty-ninth and other New York regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, the Carlisle, Griffin's and the West Point Batteries have been taken by the Confederates; also, the eight siege thirty-two pound rifled cannon. Col. Wilcox, in command of a brigade, and Capt. (Col.) McCook, are killed. Col. Hentzleman is wounded. Washington is a scene of the most intense excitement. Waggons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. The feeling in the City is awfully distressing. Both steamboat and telegraph with Alexandria are suspended. The fortifications are strongly reinforced with fresh troops. It is supposed that General Mansfield has taken command of the fortifications on the other side of the river. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.
May 22. 24-te

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.
May 22. 24-te

To the Voters of Robeson County.

I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next. JOHN T. POPE.
May 21, 1861. 24-te

Col. John A. Rowland is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.
April 10, 1861. 12tE

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.
Election in August next.
Lumberton, N. C., June 4. 28-tE

A. D. McLean is a Candidate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, at the election in August next.
Summerville, July 15. 39-te

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Robeson County. Election in August next. ENOCH WARD.
July 4. 37*4w

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Sampson County, and respectfully solicit your VOTES at the ensuing election in August next. CALTON SESSOMS.
June 9. 39-*3tpd.

HORSE STOLEN!

A MAN, calling his name Fry, but which he will probably change, broke jail at Yadkinville, on Saturday night last, where he had been confined for horse-stealing, and in about an hour thereafter stole another horse, and was tracked in the direction of Hamptonville. The horse last stolen is a dark bay, common size, 6 or 7 years old, together with an old blind-bridle. Fry is about 5 feet 7 inches high, weight about 150; 30 or 35 years old, black hair and eyes, rather quick spoken; round face and tolerably fair skin; had not shaved in several weeks; he left jail in shirt and pants without hat or shoes.

$50 Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said Fry to the Jailor in Yadkinville, and return of the horse to me, or $25 for either.
T. C. HAUSER.
Yadkinville, N. C., July 1st, 1861. 38-tf.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 37*tf

Greensborough Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

Greensborough is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war and the sea-coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance.

Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed, and vigilantly protected from all harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, President.
Greensboro', N. C., June 19, 1861. 35-6w

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

THE next Session will commence AUGUST 14th. Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors, and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.

To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School, June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain only a few weeks.
B. CRAVEN, Pres't.
June 25. 39-4w

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Wax Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties. The School was never as worthy of patronage as now.

For a circular address,
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew.
July 1. 35-*6tpd

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday the 22d July 1861.

TUITION:—$6, $10, and $15 per Session of five months. Board $6.50 per month.

For full particulars apply to
W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
Macedonia, Montgomery N. C., July 6. 39-*3t

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.
March 28, 1861. 7*tf

The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 20, 1861.

Loan for the Defence of the Confederate States.

By a communication from the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, the undersigned have been requested to act as "the Central Board of Commissioners for the State of North Carolina," to present to the attention of the citizens of this State the Loan authorized by the act of Congress of the Confederate States, approved February 28th, 1861, and to solicit subscriptions to the same; and we are further requested to appoint Local Commissioners at such places as we may deem advisable, to act for the purpose indicated.

The gross amount of this loan can not exceed $15,000,000, of which sum $5,000,000 was called for in March last, and a second call for the remainder is now made.

Bonds with coupons for accruing interest in sums from $1,000 to $50, or stock certificates in the usual form (if preferred) will be issued. The interest is eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at all of our principal cities.

The principal money is payable ten years after September 1st next, the Government reserving the right (upon giving three months public notice) of paying any portion of this Loan at the expiration of five years after September 1st.

Subscriptions will be received in current Bank notes at par, or certificates of deposit of any one of the Banks of the State in good credit at the Capital, and the subscriber will then receive a receipt furnished by the Treasury Department, which entitles him to its exchange for Bonds or Stock to bear interest from date.

This Loan is authorized for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, and it certainly cannot be necessary that we should make an extended appeal to North Carolina to induce them promptly to come to the aid of their Government in the crisis now existing.

North Carolina has severed her connection with the Government of the United States, and become an integral part of the Government of the Confederate States of America. Her people, through a Convention regularly constituted, representing the sovereignty, the supreme power in our State, have unanimously declared and ordained this to be so, and no loyal citizen of North Carolina will ever be unmindful of his faith, his duty and his honor thus plighted.

This new political relation of our State is not however recognized, and in common with the others of the Confederate States she is menaced with subjugation by the Government of the United States. That Government in its madness has determined that the people of the Confederate States shall be compelled, by military force, to submit to her dominion, and already large armies have been mustered to conquer and subdue us. Already Virginia, our sister State and nearest neighbor on the North, is invaded, and a war thus exists which on our part is strictly one of defence.

To the Government of the Confederate States we have granted the power, and on that Government have imposed the duty, of providing for our defence. To do this successfully, and to bring this war to a speedy and triumphant issue, it is indispensable that the Government should be promptly supplied with the necessary means, and from its very recent organization it cannot be supposed to have these at its command from its ordinary sources of revenue. They must be supplied, and the alternative is, that they must be raised on the credit of the Government.

The loan now offered, bears eight per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually—a profit which should satisfy any who may invest in it.

The security—the value of this investment—depends upon the same basis, on which depends the security and the value of the lands, slaves and all other property of every citizen of our State. On the successful operation and stability of the Government under which we live, depend alike our rights of property and the value of the securities issued directly on the faith of the Government.

In addition, however, to the security for the payment of the principal and interest of this debt guaranteed by the pledged faith of the Confederate States, a duty of one eighth of one per cent. per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States (about 62 cents per bale) is specially provided; and the continuance of this duty until the extinguishment of this debt, or until a sinking fund adequate to that end is provided, is guaranteed in the act authorizing the loan.

For the defence of the Confederate States, the young men of North Carolina from all portions of our State have volunteered in numbers beyond the demands of our State authorities, and this has been done with such promptness and zeal as to have excited the admiration of all. Money, however, is as indispensable as men—together they constitute the great sinews of war. Will those of our citizens, who have not offered their persons for the common defence altogether fail in sustaining the cause of their country in this her hour of trial? There are certainly but few whose means are so limited as to justify them in withholding a subscription for the small amount of $50, while there are thousands who should not hesitate to invest largely of their more ample means.

Let every citizen of North Carolina consider and decide as to the extent of his investment in this loan, as though on his particular action depended the ability of the Confederate States to preserve their existence as a nation, and their ability to defend and protect his property, his home and his family. It commends itself to the favorable consideration and united co-operation of our people, whether of large or of small means, by every incentive, as well of interest as of patriotism, and we feel thoroughly assured they will respond to this call with such spirit as will satisfy our sister States of our fixed confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government with which we have linked our destiny. Let us then prove our faith by our acts.

The following persons have been requested to act as Local Commissioners at the different places against their respective names, and for all subscriptions paid to them, their signatures to the receipts furnished by the Treasury Department will be as valid as our own:

Raleigh.—G W Mordecai, Dan'l M Barringer and M A Bledsoe.
Fayetteville.—Jesse G Shepherd, E J Hale, Dan'l McDiarmid.
Wadesboro'.—H B Hammond, Thos S Ashe, Stephen Cole.
Charlotte.—Jno Walker, J A Young, Wm R Myers.
Asheville.—N W Woodfin, J F E Hardy, A S Merrimon.
Salem.—Francis Fries, J G Lash, Rufus L Patterson.
Greensboro'.—S P Mendenhall, J H Lindsey, Jno A Gilmer.
Yanceyville.—Bedford Brown, Montfort McGehee, Calvin Graves.
Tarboro'.—Rob't G Bridgers, H T Clark, Rob't Norfleet.
Newbern.—A T Jerkins, George Green, J D Whitford.
Elizabeth City.—W F Martin, John Pool, and Josiah T Granberry.

P. K. DICKINSON,
O. G. PARSLEY,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
} State Commissioners.

July 9, 1861. 38-2w

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.
SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, February Term, 1861.

Mason Parker v. Callihan Parker, Joseph Parker, Ezekiel Parker, Nancy Parker and ——— Parker. The name and sex of the last named unknown, but who is the youngest child of Wm. Parker, deceased.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above-named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, in and for Montgomery County, the last Monday in February 1861, and of the A. I. the 85th.
E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
By J. L. GAINES, D. C.
July 11, 1861. 39-4w

BLACK HAWK COLT
GOLD SEEKER,
For sale.

MOST of the parties interested having gone to the war, the subscribers are desirous of closing their investment in the above celebrated Horse, and propose to offer him for sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of August next.

Gold Seeker was purchased by the subscribers in March 1860, of T. B. Derick, a celebrated stock raiser of Noyan, Canada, at the sum of $1575. He was sired by Gold Finder, and Gold Finder by old Vermont Black Hawk. His dam is a large bay mare of the Black Hawk stock, and is a very fast trotter. He was 4 years old on the 19th inst., is 15 hands high, and in color a beautiful dapple bay. He has been in use above a year, and some of his colts will be exhibited on day of sale. Persons from a distance interested in the introduction of blooded stock will do well to attend the sale.

Testimonials as to pedigree, and every information desired, will be frankly furnished. Terms made known at sale. E. SPEARMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, July 20, 1861. 41tf

The horse may be seen for the present at the Stables of Mr. Troy, in this place.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.
G. D. BAIRD.
Cumberland county, July 16. 40tf

Stray Mare Taken up.

ON or about the 1st of June, 1861, by N. A. Cameron of Harnett County, living twenty miles from Court House of said county, and on the Coalfields road, a certain STRAY MARE of bay color, no other marks; appraised at forty-five dollars, and by the said N. A. Cameron entered upon my stray book.
DANIEL C. McLEAN, Ranger.
July 18. 41-swpd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46tf

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS

OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:
Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.
Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.
Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.

Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.
AMOS N. HALL.
Sampson Co., June 22. 33-M&T*6tpd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*ly

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.
R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, May Term 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said county, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following TRACTS of LAND, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon for the year 1859, viz:

1	88	1	25	95	Asheboro', by whom Listed.
4	20	1	00	95	635 Jno W Willis.
1	00	1	25	95	200 A J Campbell.
3	00	1	00	95	1750 Henry Pool.
1	00	1	25	95	210 Jonathan Sterling.
2	00	1	50	95	1250 Sidney P Klapps.
1	00	1	50	95	215½ Alex'r McArthur.
2	00	2	15	95	100 James McKellar.
3	00	3	27	95	140 Neil Graham.
17	52	3	10	95	1116 Neil McDonald.
2	70	3	85	95	210 Willis Pitman.
21	14	4	15	95	170 Mary Hill by R Hill.
2	70	4	15	95	50 James Dean.
70	70	4	15	95	250 Daniel Morrice.
2	70	4	15	95	50 Robert Morrice.
15	75	4	15	95	190 Jas Bass or Judy Burns.
2	70	4	15	95	150 William Ivey.
2	70	4	15	95	204½ Caleb Britt.
1	00	4	15	95	100 Alex'r Britt.
1	00	4	15	95	80 Thomas Collins.
1	00	4	15	95	389 Benj'n A Ivey.
1	00	4	15	95	40 Solomon Willoughby.
1	00	4	15	95	Johnston Sinclair.
1	00	4	15	95	White Oak Swamp.
1	00	4	15	95	Bear Swamp.
1	00	4	15	95	Bear's Neck.
1	00	4	15	95	Short Swamp.
1	00	4	15	95	Gallberry.
1	00	4	15	95	Rocky Ash.
1	00	4	15	95	Ditto.
1	00	4	15	95